BOMBAY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—52 RUPEES PER ANNUM:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LI. BOMBAY: NONDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1840. 3,238

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers of the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Dispatch, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail.—To Subscribers of the Gazette, *Gratis*.—Non Subscribers one Rupee per Copy and to Subscribers for the above alone Rs. 10 per Annum, in England £1. 1s.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Gazette to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Twopence.

Agents in England, Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross.

Bombay Gazette Office, No. 5, Forbes Street.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE are respectfully requested to take notice that the New Proprietorship commenced from the 1st of June 1840, and that all accounts &c. with the present concern will commence from that date.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Presidency and the Public in general are hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office.

All orders for Copper Plate Engraving and Card Printing addressed to the Printer of this Paper will be carefully attended to.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE following Works are for Sale and to be had on application at this Office.

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions..... Rs. 2

Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement... Rs. 2

Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G. DUFF, 16th Regt. N. I..... Rs. 1

ADVERTISEMENT.

MANY applications having been made to the EDITOR of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a *Sporting Magazine*. It is hereby announced that if a sufficient Number of Subscribers send in their names to repay the outlay, a BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE will appear in November, and be repeated *Quarterly*. The price to Subscribers will be 12 Rupees a year single numbers 4 Rupees, communications will be thankfully received.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

Respondentia Bonds, each..	Rs.	1
Ship's Articles.....	,,	1
Policies of Insurance.....	,,	1
Bills of Exchange, per set...	Ans.	8
Interest Bonds.....	,,	8
Bills of Lading.....	,,	8
Powers of Attorney, each.....	,,	8

Bombay, 13th Novr. 1840.

FOR CALCUTTA.—Touching at Colombo, the Fine Barque "*Lord Elphinstone*," burthen 419 Tons, G. J. SIMMONS, Master, will have quick dispatch, has good accommodations for Passengers, for light freight only or passage, apply to AGA MAHOMED RAHIM, Nesbit Lane, 16th November 1840.

KHAN OF KHELAT'S JEWELS.

THIS Day the 16th Instant, and following days between the hours of eleven A. M. and two P. M. Messrs. BLACKWELL and Co. will submit to Public Auction at the Town Hall, the Magnificent Jewels formerly belonging to the above Chief. From the quantity and variety of these Jewels it is impossible in an Advertisement to enter into any thing like a minute description. They consist of Daggers of different sizes, having superb gold Scabbards, richly set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, and other precious stones. A Magnificent Turban, Aigrette and Collar, emblems of Royalty, set with Diamonds, Emeralds, Rubies and Pearls, Massive gold Chains, Collars, Armlets and Anklets, some chased and others richly inlaid with precious stones, Lady's Ornaments in endless variety, such as Gold, Pearl, Ruby, and other necklaces, Head and Nose Ornaments set with most beautiful and valuable Pearls, Diamonds, and Emeralds, Gold, Diamond, Ruby, Emerald and Pearl Earrings and finger Rings, a beautiful and curious copy of the Khoran in a gold case, with other rare and valuable Articles, too numerous to mention.

TERMS—CASH.

Or a deposit of twenty per cent to be paid on the Lot being knocked down, and the articles to be cleared within three days of the day of Sale.

The Jewels will be on view at the Town Hall from this day and each succeeding day (Sunday excepted) from 11 A. M. until 2 P. M.

ACCOMMODATION WILL BE AFFORDED TO LADIES AND GENTLEMEN WISHING TO ATTEND THE SALE, SEPARATE FROM THAT OF THE NATIVES.

Orders will meet punctual attention. Catalogues containing a full description of each Article are published, and may be had of the Auctioneers. No. 10, Forbes Street, or at the Town Hall.

Bombay, 16th November 1840. *

SALE BY AUCTION.

THIS Day the 16th Instant, at ½ past 2 P. M., Messrs. BLACKWELL AND Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the Bombay Green, two valuable Chesnut fresh Nedzjee Arab Horses, one nearly 14 | 2 rising 5 years old—the other 14 | 1 rising 4 years—the above are particularly worthy of attention.

Bombay, 16th November 1840.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON or about the 28th Instant, Messrs BLACKWELL AND Co. will sell by Public Auction at his residence Byculla. A portion of the Property belonging to C. A. WEST Esq.

The same consists of a small quantity of King's Pattern Plate, Plated Ware, a Handsome Breakfast and Dinner Service, Glass, very superior Furniture, amongst which are 2 Spring beds on Blackwood Cots, an Extra sized 4 Post Bedstead with double English Mattrasses, English Curtains, Counterpane, &c. complete. A handsome Writing Table with Spring Cushion Chair, a handsome Rosewood Cabinet, the interior Camphorwood, a pair of Rosewood Sofa Tables, a complete set of fine toned Chromatic Musical Glasses in Mahogany case on stand, Patent Closet Apparatus &c.

Immediately after the Sale of the Household Furniture &c. A large Assortment of valuable Plants in Tubs and Pots, and a Garden Engine will be disposed of.

The property will be on view from Thursday the 26th Instant until the hour of Sale, but Catalogues will not be published.—Bombay, 16th November 1840.*

BOMBAY GENERAL LIBRARY.

ON or about the 25th Instant, Messrs. BLACKWELL AND Co., will submit for Sale by Public Auction on the Premises (Nesbit Lane) the Books, &c. comprising this extensive Library.

The Library consists of every department of Literature and is worthy of particular attention.

The present opportunity being a favourable one for Out-Station Library's augmenting their collections. Messrs. B. and Co. will be happy to receive orders for the purchase of such works as may be required.

Catalogues will be published and forwarded to Out-Stations as early as possible.

Further information will appear in future advertisements.

Bombay, 16th November 1840. *

CASHMERE SHAWLS AND SCARFS.

MESSRS. BLACKWELL AND CO. have received for Sale—English Cashmere Shawls and Scarfs of different sizes and patterns which they can recommend.—Bombay, 16th November 1840.

ADVERTISEMENT.

FOR SALE (Senhor de Monte) A pleasant and cool retreat at Bandora. Apply to

BLACKWELL AND Co.

Bombay, 16th November 1840. *

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A FEW colored Japan Crape Scarfs which from being scarce articles are peculiarly adapted for presents.

BLACKWELL AND Co.

Bombay, 16th November 1840.

FOR SALE.—Just received per "*Lord Elphinstone*" a few jars of preserved Nutmegs and Mangosteins, price per jar..... Rupees 3.

BLACKWELL AND Co.

Bombay, 16th November 1840.

SALE BY AUCTION.

TOMORROW Tuesday the 17th and Thursday the 19th Instant, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his late residence on the verge of the Esplanade; the Household furniture and valuable Stock in Trade of the late Mr. THOS. FERRAR. The same comprises, Richly Carved Blackwood and Jackwood furniture of the best finish; Marble Slabs, The Coffin Furnitures, Nails, &c. remaining from the former Sale.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view. *

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Wednesday the 18th Inst., Messrs. ROBERTH FRITH AND Co., will sell by Public Auction the following assortment of valuable Goods. Superior Tamboured Mull Chintz Dresses; white Jaconet Handkerchiefs; white Lappet Scarfs and an Invoice of Hair, Coat, and Shoe Brushes; white Cotton Socks; an Invoice of fine Cutlery; Fresh Provisions, (comprising the usual assortment) just imported.

At 1 P. M. A Grey Charger and any Carriages or Cattle that may offer.

After which Burgundy, Champaigne, Hermitage &c. Wines that are strongly recommended as of first quality, sold to close an account.

AN EXTENSIVE SALE OF SILK GOODS,

LANDED FROM THE ROSE, CAPT. NESTLE.

ON ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED.

WILL take place at the Rooms of Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. on Friday the 20th Instant at 11 o'clock A. M. consisting of 15 Bales of Tsatlee Silk, Flowered and Plain Satin, various Silks, White Silk Parge, Black and other colored Handkerchiefs, &c. &c. also Aprons, Satin Cravats, Cuspienne Shawls, Broelie Cravats, Oyern ditto &c. &c.

On the same day at 4 o'clock will be sold a Subaltern's Tent; may be seen pitched on the Esplanade.

ON Sale, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

Sherry (Pale)..	per Hhd.	Rs.	300
Ditto (Brown).....	do.	,,	250
Ditto (do.) in 3 and 6 doz. Cases.....	per dozen	,,	15
Ditto (Golden) do. do.	do.	,,	16
Ditto (Pale) do. do.	do.	,,	18
Madeira do. do.	do.	,,	18
Port in 6 doz. Cases do.	do.	,,	14
Claret in 3 doz. do. do.	do.	,,	20
Hermitage (Red and White)	do.	,,	18
Moselle (1825 and 1834) in 3 doz. Cases.....	do.	,,	18
Hockheim (1822) in 3 doz.	do.	,,	25
Rudesheim (1834) do. do.	do.	,,	30
Ditto Berg (1831) do.	do.	,,	36
Orinto do.	do.	,,	15

(*) HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL.

PRAN KISSEN DEY AND CO.'S SECOND LOTTERY.

On 126 Tickets of the pending Calcutta Lottery of 1841.

1,700 Chances at Co.'s Rupees Ten per Chance

SCHEME.

1	Prize of.....		40	Tickets
1	Do. of.....		20	do.
1	Do. of.....		10	do.
1	Do. of.....		5	do.
5	Do. of one Ticket each		5	do.
10	Do. of ½	do. do.	5	do.
20	Do. of ¼	do. do	5	do.
80	Do. of ⅛	do. do.	10	do.
416	Do. of 1-16	do.	26	do.

535 Prizes Total 126 Tickets

The drawing of the above Lottery shall take place at the Exchange Rooms on the 25th November next.

Nearly one third of this Lottery has already been disposed, intending Subscribers are solicited to make early applications at their Office No. 12, Waterloo Street, opposite Messrs. DYKE AND Co. and at BOMONJEE DADABHOY's Confectionery Depot No. 125, Cossitollah.

The result of the drawing of this Lottery with the respective names of Prize holders will be published a day after the conclusion of the drawing for the satisfaction of the Subscribers.

PRAN KISSEN DEY AND Co.
BOMONJEE DADABHOY, Projectors.
Trustee.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND VIA EGYPT.

THE DIRECTORS of the *Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company* with reference to their Advertisement of the 4th May have now the pleasure to announce to the Public in India that the Contract with Her Majesty's Government for the conveyance of the East India Mails direct between England and Alexandria has been entered into, that in consequence they expect to dispatch for Alexandria on or about the 1st September next, the Company's New Steam Ship "*Oriental*" of 1500 Tons and 450 horse power, which Vessel will start from Alexandria direct for England on or about the 21st September next and thenceforward the "*Oriental*" and "*Liverpool*" (of 1300 Tons and 464 horse power) will continue to start from England on the 1st and Alexandria on the 21st of every month.

The *Oriental* is fitted up with spacious accommodations for one hundred Cabin Passengers. A first-rate table with wines &c. will be provided on board and included in the fare which for the present has been fixed for the 1st Cabin £45 and £30 for the 2d Cabin for the whole route from Alexandria to England and *vice versa* and for the intermediate distances as follows, viz.

	1st Cabin,	2d Cabin.
Alexandria to Malta.....	£12	£8
Malta to Gibraltar.....	13	8 10
Gibraltar to England.....	20	14

an improved conveyance for Mails, Passengers, and Merchandize through Egypt is about to be formed, by the establishment of swift and commodious Iron Steam Vessels on the Nile and by extending and improving the means of transit between Suez and Cairo.

The Vessels will carry Medical Officers and the time occupied in the Passage home will be allowed in the quarantine.

Passengers desirous of availing themselves of this direct British conveyance home from Alexandria and avoiding the performance of quarantine in a Lazaretto at Malta or Marseilles will do well (until the transit from Suez to Alexandria be improved as abovementioned,) to keep pace with the Mail as nearly as possible.

Any quantity of Cargo may be forwarded through Egypt under existing arrangements in five days, and when the improved arrangements are effected in three days if put in cases of not

more than 150lbs. weight and goods of any description can pass through Egypt and on to England without being liable to quarantine provided they are put in cases of *wood, iron*, or *tin* only, and with out any cordage, cloth, or other susceptible substance attached to them, and provided also that they are sealed at an Indian Custom House.

Arrangements are in progress which will enable the Company shortly to carry out a line of Steam Communication between the Eastern Presidencies of India, Ceylon, and Suez.

B. M. WILLCOX, A. ANDERSON, F. CARLETON. } *Managing Directors.*

LONDON, *4th June* 1840. *

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Fort William, 28th Oct.—Promotions :—*6th L. C.*—Cornet J. Alex. D. Fergusson to be Lieuteuant, from the 28th September, 1840, vice Lieut. and Brevet Capt. E. Barry Conolly deceased.

62d N. I.—Ensign A. D. Caulfeild to be Lieutenant, from the 4th October 1840, vice Lieut. Wm. Bridge deceased.

The following Gentlemen are admitted to the Service, in conformity with their appointment by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, as Cadets of Infantry on this Establishment, and promoted to the rank of Ensign, leaving the dates of their Commissions for future adjustment :

Infantry.—Mr Edward Moody Ryan—Date of arrival at Fort William 25th October 1840.—Messrs. J. D'O. Baring and J. Wm. C. Luckett, ditto 26th do.

The undermentioned Officers have returned to their duty on this Establishment, without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors :

Lieut. Col. H. Hall, C. B., 2d European regiment, Captain Wm. Geddes, of the Artillery, Capt. J. Turton, of the Artillery Captain A. C. Scott of the 70th N. I., Lieut. G. A. Brett, of the 41st N. I., and Assist. Surg. A. McD. Stuart, of the medical department, date of arrival at Fort William, 25th Oct. 1840.—Ensign E. N. Dickenson, of the 24th N. I. ditto 26th ditto, and Lieut. Geo. I. Hudson, of the 67th N. I., do. 27th do.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to Lieut. Geo. Newbolt, of the 31st N. I., deputy assistant commissary General, in General Orders dated 8th April 1840, is, at his own request, cancelled.

Major William Hough, of the 48th N. I., having declared incapable of performing the active duties of his profession, is, at his own request, transferred to the invalid establishment, from the 1st instant.

Ensign J. Milford, of the 1st European regiment, is permitted to resign the service of the East India Company.

His Lordship in Council is pleased to make the following transfer and promotions in the Subordinate Medical Department :

Hospital Steward James Watson to be an apothecary, from the 38th ultimo, vice Shorts, deceased.

Assist. Apoth. F. O'Sullivan to be an Hospital Steward, from the same date, vice Watson transferred to the Apothecary's Department.

Hospital Ap. H. Callaghan to be an assistant apothecary, from the same date, vice O'Sullivan.

Mr. Thomas Saumarez Lacy is admitted to the service, in conformity with his appointment by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, as an Assist. Surg. on this establishment.—Date of arrival at Fort William, 26th Oct. 1840.

Lieut. B. W. Goldie, executive engineer of the 2d or Berhampore division of public works, is permitted to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for leave to proceed to Sea, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on medical certificate.

Lieut. Col J. Harris, of the 3d N. I. Lieut. J. Moore, of the 1st L. C., and Lieut. G. Scott, of the 6th L. C.

Major H. C. Barnard, of the 51st N. I., is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, or eventually to Europe on furlough, on medical certificate.

Assist. Surg. T. R. Strover, of the medical department, has leave of absence to visit Bombay from the 2d December to the 2d March next, on urgent private affairs.

Private John Pirsal, of Her Majesty's 16th Foot, is permitted to reside in India as an Out-Pensioner of Chelsea Hospital, and draw his Stipend at Calcutta, according to the 55th Article of the Pension Warrant of the 14th November 1829, pending a reference to the Horse Guards as to the amount of his Pension.

Appointment :—1st Lieut. J. R. Western, of engineers, to act as executive engineer of the 2d or Berhampore division of public works, during the absence of 1st Lieut. B. W. Goldie, or until further orders.

1st Lieut. H. Siddons, of engineers, revenue surveyor and deputy collector of Zillah Chittagong, is placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-chief.

Lieut. Col. J. Logan, of Her Majesty's 63d Regiment, was appointed in the Political Department, under date the 26th inst. to be brigadier in command in the Tenasserim Provinces, vice Brigadier Hillier, who has quitted the provinces on service with his Regiment, the 62d Foot.

Capt. W. Fergusson Beatson, of the 54th N. I. commanding the Bundelcund Legion was placed in the Political Department under date the 26th instant, at his own request, at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-chief, for the purpose of joining his regiment ordered to Affghanistan, and authorized to make over temporary charge of the Legion to the next senior officer.

Lieut. R. Mathison, of the 6th N. I., revenue surveyor and deputy collector under Regulation IX. of 1833, in Midnapore, obtained in the Judicial Department, under date the 13th instant, leave of absence, from his station, for one month, under section XI. of the rules of the 29th January 1840.

His Lordship in Council was pleased in the Political Department, under date the 26th instant, to confirm the appointment of Capt. W. Riddell, of the 60th N. I. as Assistant in the Departments for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity in Malwa, to have effect from the 27th June last, the date on which he took charge of the duties of that office.

Lieut. J. B. Conolly, of the 20th N. I., attached to His Majesty Shah Shoojah's 4th Regiment of Infantry, was appointed in the Secret Department, under date the 26th instant, to be Military Assist. and commandant of the Escort of the Envoy and Minister at Caboo', vice Brevet Capt, Edwd. Barry Conolly killed in action.

Lieut. E. G. J. Champneys, of the 33d N. I. Deputy Paymaster at Meerut, has leave to visit the presidency, on urgent private affairs, and to be absent on that account from his station, for one month and a half, commencing from the date of his making over charge of the Paymaster's Office at Meerut to Captain James Macadam, of the 33d N. I. officiating assistant adjutant general of the Meerut division, who is permitted to act for Lieut. Champneys.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 31st November, 1840.

No. 93.—2. Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of the following Regiments, viz.

4th (or the Queen's own) Light Dragoons,
16th (or the Queen's) Light Dragoons,
2d (or the Queen's Royal) Regiment of Foot,
13th (the 1st Somersetshire) Regiment of Foot,
17th Regiment of Foot,

being permitted to bear on their second or Regimental Colors, and also on their Appointments, the words

"*Affghahistan*" and
"*Ghuznee*,"

in consideration of the good conduct of those Corps during the Campaign in Affghanistan in 1839. and of the gallantry displayed by them at the Storm and Capture of Ghuznee, on the 23d July in that year.

3. Her Majesty has been further pleased to approve of the 2d and 17th Regiments of Foot, being likewise permitted to bear the word

"*Khelat*,"

in commemoration of their gallant conduct at the Assault and Capture of that Fort, on the 13th November 1839.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay Price Current & Mercantile Register.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14TH 1840.

The Berenice Steamer with the English Mail of 4th October not having yet made her appearance has considerably increased the anxiety of the Mercantile Community for news, and caused a similar dullness in the demand for Country Produce to that which has been brought about in Europe Goods by the recent large arrivals.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

COTTON.—Is arriving more freely from the Oomrawutty Districts, as well as from Surat and Broach, and prices of the middling and common descriptions have fallen three rupees per Candy. Broach has sold at Rs. 109 at Rs. 111 per Candy, Dholera & Komptah at Rs. 94 at Rs. 97. These Purchases have been both for the English & China Markets.

OPIUM.—In this article the transactions during the week have been extensive at the previous currency of the Market. Three Vessels are now loading the drug for the coast of China.

INDIGO.—Sales have been effected at Rs. 37½ at which rate parcels are offering on the Market.

THE PRODUCE OF SCIND.

WOOL.—Small purchases have been made at rather higher rates.

COFFEE.—Very little doing during the last week.

EUROPE GOODS.

COTTON GOODS.—The Market is very dull and offers generally too low to be accepted by Buyers, but some sales have been effected at the prices ruling previously to the late arrivals.

METALS.—A slight improvement has taken place in Tile Copper, but Iron has been sold at rather lower rates.

COCHINEAL.—Black Grain has realized Rs. 3½ and Silver Rs. 3. 1. anna per lb.

THE MONEY MARKET.

GOVT. SECURITIES.—No transactions.

BILLS ON BENGAL.—Private Bills have been offering, but no Sale has been reported to us.

BILLS ON ENGLAND.—Nothing doing.

FREIGHTS.

FREIGHTS.—To Great Britain are somewhat lower.

TO LONDON.—Nominally £ 4.

TO LIVERPOOL & THE CLYDE.—Engagements have been made at £ 3. 10.

TO CHINA.—Engagements have been made to complete the lading of vessels at Rs. 21 at 22 per Candy.

Marine Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to despatch a Steamer from hence for Suez, on Tuesday the 1st of December next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. M. WILLOUGHBY, Major, *Actg. Secy. to Govt.*
Bombay Castle, 13th October 1840.

Notice is hereby given. that it is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council, to despatch a Steamer from hence for Suez, on Friday the 1st of January 1840.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WILLOUGHBY, *Actg. Secy. to Govt.*
Bombay Castle, 10th November 1840.

Shipping in the Harbour.

H. I. C. VESSELS.
Receiving Ship Hastings.
SCHOONERS
Shannon, Mahi, and Taptee.
CUTTERS.
Nurbudda.

E. I. C. STEAMERS.
Satellite.
Sesostris.
Zenobia.
Cleopatra.
Hugh Lindsay.

Merchant Vessels.

ENGLISH.

Clarendon.
Julia.
Westmoreland,
Dartmouth.
Sarah
John Garrow.
Harriet Scott.
Gilmore.
Recovery.
Malabar
Orleana.
Bombay.
James Moran.
Ann.
Royal Saxon.
Charlotte.
Amity.
Java.
Indian.
Helena.
Frances.
Superior.
Brilliant.
Childe Harold.

COUNTRY.

Seagres.
Cauderbux.
Pittamber Savoy,
Caroline.
Sir Wm. Wallace,
Colonel. Newal.
Atiet Rahimau.
Caledonia.
Elphinstone.
Faiz Rubany.
Essavie.
Maria.
Ruby
Ardaseer.
Cornwallis.
Lowjee Family.
Charles Forbes.
Fanny,
Rose.

FRENCH.

Lad Aele.

PORTUGUESE.

Brig Simplicia.

Vessels expected to Sail.

Vessels.	Agents.	Destination	To Sail
A Steamer	Spt. I. Navy.	Suez	1st Dec.
Herefordshire	D. & M. Pastonjee	London	In Dec.
Bombay	Dirom C. & Co. & Co.	London	15th Do.
Sarah	Grey & Co.	London	immediately
Gilmore	Ritchie Steuart and Co.	Liverpool	Do
John Garrow	Foster & Co.	Do.	Dispatch.
James Moran	Skinner & Co.		
Royal Saxon			
Ann	W. & T. Edmond and Co.		
Charlotte		Liverpool.	
Hannah	T. Jefferies & Co.		
Sir W. Wallace	T. Jefferies & co.	Singapoor.	Dispatch.
Recovery	W. Nicol & Co.	Calcutta	immedly.
Dartmouth	Dirom C. & Co.	Do.	Do.
Caledonia	Viccajee Merjee.	Do.	
Ardaseer	C. Cowasjee	Do.	disptch
Adele	Davoud Sassoon	Manille	
Cornwallis	K. Motechund.		
Lowjee Family	Forbes and Co.		
Orleana			
Amity	W. Nicol & Co.		

Vessels Expected.

Vessels.	Agents.	From.	To Sail.
Juverna		London	
Midas		Do.	1st June.
Thomas	B & A. Hormuzeo	Do.	15th Aug.
Severn		Do.	10th April
Europe		Do.	2d July.
Francis Spaight		Do.	15th July.
Mary Bulmer		Do.	24th June.
Princes Charlot		Do.	
Duke of Lancaster		Do.	30th June.
Ophelia & Anne		Do.	
Tweed		Do.	
Ramsay	Skinner & Co.	Do.	
Hugh Walker	Skinner & Co.	Do.	15th July.
Memnon	Dirom Carter & co	Llanelly	15th do.
Ingleborough	E. Macleon & Co.	Do.	5th July
Emilia	T. Jefferies & Co.	Bordeaux	10th July.
Bolivar		Rio	4th June.
LeCeres	T. Jefferies & Co.	Nantes	1st Feb.
Mavis		China	

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVAL.

Nov. 15th, H. C. Cutter Nurbudda. C. Kail, Master, from Kurrachee 5th instant.—Passengers 2 Sepoys and 2 Servants.

SAILED.

Nov. 12th, Barque Maitland, John Baker, Master, to Calcutta.

Do. 14th, Barque Ellen, J. N. Ward, Master, to Liverpool.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.

On the 12th Instant, at Poonah, the Lady of W. E. Frere, Esq. Civil Service of a Son.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Have you heard anything more about the Theatre, the subject appears to have been dropped altogether, this seems very strange how is it that you Mr. Editor who are a Theatrical person do not agitate the question again in your excellent Paper, I think the majority of Bombay Inhabitants are disappointed at the apparent failure of the Petition, I must confess I thought it would have succeeded better than it seems to have done particularly with our excellent Governor, who would doubtless wish to see the public happy. I looked forward to the arrival of the elite and the cold season with great hopes of their bringing with them something in the shape of amusement to enliven the dull monotony of a Bombay life. and nothing would add so much to it as a place of public amusement where all classes might equally enjoy themselves. At present the middle class of society who are debarred by conventional custom from mingling in its first ranks, have nothing to alleviate the tedium of a monotonous existence; why is not some petition sent to our Governor that the Town Hall or any other large Building might be lent for a time. I doubt not that you will get many Amateurs, and no one can better manage these little matters than yourself. Now pray Mr. Editor give this a corner in your paper, if you do not you shall never again hear from

Your's &c. &c.
PENELOPE.

"*Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice.*"

THE GAZETTE.

Monday, November 16, 1840.

ARRIVED November 15, H. C. Cutter *Nurbudda*, C. Kail, Master, from Kurrachee, 5th Instant.—Passengers: 2 Sepoys and 2 Servants.

We need scarcely remind our readers that the Sale of the Khan of Khelat's Jewels takes place to day at the Town Hall. As a space has been railed off for the Ladies and Gentlemen who may wish to attend, we have no doubt there will be a gay assemblage as from the heat and crowding of the Boraks &c. at Auctions, it is generally impossible for a Lady to attend in Bombay, what used once in England to be a very common and fashionable lounge for Ladies even of the highest rank. The great value of the Jewels to be sold on the present occasion and the interest which attaches to them, will no doubt excite a lively competition, and we hope for the sake of the brave Captors that such a sum will be realized, as will equal their most sanguine expectations. We think the sale of the Jewels ought to have taken place on the anniversary of the Capture, which was on Friday last, we trust that by the time it is again ours, that we shall take good care to retain it, by placing somewhat more than one officer and thirty men to garrison a place of such importance, or if we cannot afford to maintain it, we should be glad to hear of its being dismantled.

The *Times* of Saturday has brought a grave charge against Sir W. McNaughten, in attributing to him the counsel to purchase off the Russians from our frontiers by the payment of a million sterling!!! As the party is now named; for he was not before, we shall leave him to answer if he thinks fit, as he will scarcely have recommended any line of policy, without being prepared to vindicate it. Our Brother of the *Times* however has made this affair a peg on which to hang a diatribe against our foreign policy in general, and Lord Palmerston in particular. We are not prepared to say that the Foreign Policy of Great Britain has been all wisely directed under the Whigs, or that Lord Palmerston is a "*Heaven born*" Minister as was said of William Pitt, but we do think that our measures if not always happily conceived, have been ably executed, and that considering the difficulties in which the course of events have placed the present Minister, that he has acted ably and firmly. In the present quintuple Treaty for instance, he has evinced a decision which does him credit, and though it is the fashion to call him Cupid, it is evident that he has borrowed the Helmet of Mars for the nonce, and very much disconcerted the policy of our Gallic Neighbours, while he has brought the point to an issue between the Sultan and Pacha, which would have been interminably protracted by the crafty old fox Mahommed Ali. But supposing Lord Palmerston to be ever so poor a Minister, what has he to do with the Policy of British India and the pernicious Counsel of buying our enemy from our frontier? The man who gave such advice is pointed out to the world, and if he admits that he did so, the world will form its judgement of such Counsel, and will not be tardy in expressing its sentiments thereon. We are only astonished that such a matter should have been allowed to find its way out of the Council Board of the Supreme Government, and that our Brother should have got hold of it.! Truly we would suggest to Lord Auckland, that he had better take care that his secrets are better kept, for we Editors are the worst people in the world to keep any secrets, leave alone State secrets, which we have a peculiar penchant for revealing to our dear friends the Public in general, who have a strange affection for prying into them and passing their comments. We rather opine the door keepers at the Calcutta Council Board, will get a hint to keep a sharp look out in future, for if the Editors in the City of Palaces are not wide awake, *we are*, and are able to give them a piece of intelligence which we rather fancy will be new and as astounding to them as it was to us. We suppose consequent on these payments of millions that a new five per cent loan will be opened, so the dealers in Stocks had better be on the "qui vive."

What are we poor Editors to do? No News from Scinde, "the very looks of General Brooks" appear to have quieted the Beloochees. The *Berenice* still keeps us in a state of dubiety, and even the Moofussilites will not kick up a row to oblige us. Really we are completely at a stand still. Our Brothers furnish us with no matter of controversy, and the reading Public must take up our Columns with a sigh, as we acknowledge they are *heavy*, and must be so. The only topic furnished us by the *Times* is the affair of "A MILLION" and Mr. Masson's detention. We confess upon the shewing of our Contemporary, and Mr. Masson's letter, that it appears to be a hard case, but there are always "*two sides of a Question*" and we have great faith in the political sagacity of the Resident at Hydrabad. We can offer no particular reasons for our opinion, but we rather think there must have been something suspicious to have warranted so ulterior a proceeding as has been taken in Mr. Masson's case. We are told that he formerly deserted from the Bengal Artillery and through Sir A. Burnes's influence a free pardon was granted to him, on account of the very able researches he had made in many branches of Antiquities particularly Numismatics, we must say therefore his previous conduct does not entitle him to much consideration on the part of Government. We are at all times very averse to allude to any private case, but as the *Times* has made this prominent and inserts Mr. Masson's letters, which reflect in no slight terms on our Political Authorities and as those letters may be swallowed as Gospel by the Gup loving portion of Society, we think it but right to caution people as the Scotch say,

"To bide awee."

Major Outram, Captain Bean, and Lieutenant Loveday are good names. Such that though they have been much before the Public, no breath of slander, no doubt or shade of suspicion, has ever attached to them names Loveday saw Masson at Khelat, he could judge of his conduct, and there is one question which obtrudes itself on our notice whether we will or no, and that is, "How did Masson get

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

"away from Khelat and why did the Khan "let him go, and keep Loveday?' We confess we think our Contemporary's adovcacy has done Mr. Masson no good, and we think that it would have been better to have collected all the facts on both sides of the question, before an imputation was cast by implication on such honorable men as the above named, who have thought proper to detain a person whom from their sources of information, they conceive to be leagued with the enemies of the Country they have the honor to represent.

THE official account of the affair at Nufoosk by Major Clibborn himself has appeared in the *Hurkaru*. As a former brother officer and an old friend, we felt it our bounden duty in our new avocation to stand up for him, but we find he did not need such feeble advocacy as ours. It is the greatest pity in the world that the document which is now just given to the public was not published at first. It would have disarmed all criticism, and silenced the voice of censure. It requires no comment, and being as it is a manly exposition of facts, must claim the respect and consideration not only of every Military man, but every right judging, and sound thinking person. We have now said all we have to say on the subject, and nothing will tempt us to renew the argument. We are quite sure that if Major Clibborn gets the "RIGID INQUIRY" that he so honorably asks for, that it will only go to set his character and that of his Detachment in the brightest light, but call those to admire who have hitherto in ignorance censured. We thought it right to allude to our own former connection with the distinguished Regiment in question, not for boasting or vanity but, that we might not be accused of any private bias in the affair, by concealing it from those who might not be aware of the fact.

THE policy of the English Ministry in connection with the affairs of Mehemet Ali, appear by a portion of our contemporaries to be condemned. The separation of Syria from Egypt and the game that France, is playing behind the scenes, together with the whole affair appears to us to be, like that of the man who would not vote until he was sure he was in the majority. The Great Bear for the present shews a quiet though sulkey muzzle and professes to be in amity with the Dear Old Lion of England, tendering as a surety a portion of Troops to occupy the conquered country and take care of the same, (for whom?) Mehemet Ali is in our opinion quite right in refusing to give up Syria till the last moment, he has got possession, and rightly considers it 9 points of the law, the tenth he pronounces to be worth arguing for, and argue he will till the last moment, but

"When Greek meets Greek
Then comes the tug of War.

Mehemet has all along thought of this, but the critical time to give in, has somehow or other been rather too hard a dose for him, and one that he does not like to take, so like a nervous half sick hypochondraic patient he puts it off as long as he can, and when the Doctors come cries out, "Oh I am *better, better*, but not yet quite well, I took the pills yesterday, but entirely forgot the dose. "Should Russia, as says our Contemporary of the *Courier*, attempt to exceed his limits"---why then the Wooden Walls will have to go to work to prevent the Bear from worrying the Sphynx. A battle which will we think attract as much public attention, the latter animal being "sui generis" (which means a rum one to look at) as the famous encounter of the Dog Billy and the Rats at the Westminster Cock Pit.

Indian Intelligence.

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

DELHI GAZETTE, NOVEMBER 4.

Our Letters from Affghanistan, though they have been apparently much delayed on their route, for they bear the post mark of the 14th Instant will be found very interesting and furnish a detail of operations in Kohistan from the 29th September to the 5th of October; another letter, for which we thank the writer, will be found in the Columns devoted to correspondence and confirms what, to some extent, may be called a reverse in our subsequent attacks upon the forts, and proves that our out-rooting policy, now rendered, we fear, unavoidable, is to cost us the lives of many brave men. Our Correspondent confirms the account given of the death of Captain Conolly; he *was*, it appears shot at the side of General Sir Robert Sale.

One of our letters from Cabul of the 14th Instant mentions that Dost Mahomed is supposed to be close at hand—within a few miles of Charekar—but with no force, the whole of the Troops are coming in from Bameean, the intrenchments of which place have been destroyed, no reason is alleged for this proceeding; but we suppose that it is found necessary, under the present excited state of the country, to concentrate Troops around Cabul.

While we refer our readers to the following letters we regret that more judicious measures were not taken for securing the "accomplished rascals," our Corresponden's mention as being within the fort. They seem, like the King of the French to have the fortune either by their own good luck, or our bad management, to escape on every emergency, it is to be hoped that we may at length get hold of them, for, though hunted like wild beasts from one fastness to another: until they are snared or their strongholds all destroyed—and this will be no very easy matter—we can neither hope for peace to the country, the security of our protege—or the retirement of our Troops; in fact a petty war fare appears interminable.

Camp "Tootan Durra" in the "Kohistan," 29th September 1840.

Here we are encamped on ground which a couple of hours ago we were contesting for.

Yesterday we marched from "Kara-Bhog" to "Chykul," where it was determined we should move on to this the following morning (to day); at ½ past 5 we struck camp and marched, and by 7 A. M. had reached the Town of "Charekar" where we were joined by Captain Fraser's detachment. Here the General left us & proceed in advance with the Cavalry for the purpose of investing the Fort of "Tootan-Durrah;"* on arriving within a few hundred yards of the place, Captain Sanders, of the Engineers, escorted by a squadron of the 2nd Light Cavalry proceeded to reconnoitre, when a sharp fire was opened on them from the enemy's musketry; the party returned with three horses wounded.

On the arrival of the Column, the General detached a Company to the 37th N. I. to the left, for the purpose of dislodging a party of the enemy who had occupied a strong position on the Hills. This work was admirably performed by the Grenadier Company of the 37th, under that gallant young officer, Ensign Mayne, who had with two 6 Pounder guns and a party of the Shah's horse; the rest of the column were thrown into line in front of the enemy. The Artillery formed Battery on the left, and the Cavalry in rear of all, the whole within musket shot of the enemy. Immediately the troops had taken up their several positions, the Artillery unlimbered and opened fire on the Town and outworks with great precision; the distance being too great the Battery was ordered to advance. This was done, but the position being found to be inconvenient, a second move to the right was ordered, when the Artillery again opened fire; at this time the axle of Abbott's 24 pounder Howitzer gave way and the gun was rendered useless. Another change of position appeared advisable, and the Troops were again ordered to take up ground to the right: this was speedily done by breaking the line into a Column of sections and moving them down to a small keep, which had been previously occupied by a party of H. M. 13th Light Infantry. The enemy's fire now began to slacken, and Captain Sanders observing an entrance without the aid of more round shot, the General ordered the column to file down to the attack from the left of sections; all moved off at a steady and determined pace.

On arriving at midway to the Town, the General ordered the eight companies of H. M. 13th to advance, leaving the rest of the Column as a reserve, this was done. By this time Ensign Mayne, of the 37th, with his Grenadiers, had driven the enemy, who had ventured outside of the walls, and seeing the Column advancing, instantly rushed on and took possession of a large Town which joined the City wall. H. M. 13th were soon inside, and the General hailed the reserve into the Town, when within a short distance of the wall a few rascals rushing out to take their last shot at us deliberately knelt down and took aim. One shot unfortunately lodged in the heart of Captain E. Conolly, of the 6th Light Cavalry who was accompanying Sir R. Sale. He dismounted from his horse without any assistance and expired almost instantaneously.

By this time the enemy were seen flying in all directions, some through the orchards, and some up the Hill on the opposite side of the valley, between which and the town is a rapid mountain torrent.

"Tootan Durra," was now fairly in our possession. A small Fort of an exact hexagonal form was all that remained to be taken, and to this the General led the reserve, but, on approaching was surprised at meeting with no opposition—it was found to be evacuated.

Altogether it has been a pretty little brush before breakfast, nothing could surpass the steady conduct of the Troops, no hurry, no confusion, no mistakes, though the orders were, I must confess, rather indistinct and like conflict "follow your leaders" appeared the order of the day. Our loss is 4 killed, (Captain Conolly and 3 privates, one a European, the other two Natives) and 10 wounded, 5 have since died, and one or two others are in a bad way. What loss the enemy sustained is impossible to say. They carried off nearly all their killed and wounded.

30th. We have had a dreadful windy night nearly blown to pieces. The Town is on fire and Captain Sanders is now busily engaged in mining and loading the bastions of the Fort and different Towers for the purpose of blowing them. We shall remain here till the day after-to-morrow, by which time we hope to have them entirely destroyed, as far as it is possible to do so by fire and axe, &c. &c. This accomplished, we are to move against some other refractory gentlemen in the valley, and perhaps against Nijon, which is rather a *strong place*.

Our two 8 inch mortars arrived from Cabul this morning.

As usual in Affghanistan our information regarding this said "Tootan-Durra" was as absurdly ridiculous as it has been on all former occasions. No one in fact knew any thing of the place, though a British Officer had actually been in it not long ago. The Cavalry were to have invested it, as I mentioned in the former part of this. Without saying anything more on the subject, they might just as well have sent the cavalry to invest the moon, a task equally easy I do assure you. The thing was impossible, owing entirely to the want of proper information, Mr. Ali Khan the chief, with all his surviving followers, made their escape, which they otherwise could not have effected.

After burning and destroying the Forts and Town of "Tootan Durra," we marched on, the morning of the 21 instant to "Chareecar," All that day, the General, Politicals, Engineer and artillery Officers were busthing about, and everything indicated that something or other was on the Tapis, though we were positively assured to the contrary. The orders of the day were, that we were to march, at half past five, the following morning, all retired comfortably to rest. Morning came and with it a sign for we were turned out an hour before the time specified in the previous day's orders. This created some suspicion which was confirmed by hearing, that the Shah's Cavalry and Jaun Bauzes had started at midnight to invest a fort some 16 miles distant. Cana's and deep water courses were the first impediments we met with on the march, these were followed by narrow lanes which led us on swampy Rice khates and every other kind of mess you can think of, after traversing five miles of execrable road, we got on the plain of Bhagram (where stood an ancient City) here our course was straight and easy.

About the 15 miles brought us within sight of the fort of "Joolgah," a mud fort about 70 yards square, with a tower at each angle, situated in a small valley, about half a mile from the right bank of the Goorbund river, an old ruined Village on its Western side, and ravines on its S. E. side. On its first breaking into view, we saw that it was completely invested. This arrangement was admirably managed by the Field Engineer, Captain Sanders, who disposed of the investing party. The Infantry were the first to arrive, the Major General having pushed on at a killing pace, fearing the rascals might by some means, effect their escape.

Shortly after, the guns and Cavalry arrived, and the former were immediately conducted to the South side of the Fort, and ordered to unlimber and commence work. Five Companies of H. M. 13th Light Infantry accompanied them. After a few rounds, the shot from the Enemies muskets began to tell on the Battery, and they were ordered to withdraw to a greater distance—thus diminishing the force of the nine pounder shot very considerably. The Artillery had opened Battery about 10 A. M. and by noon, all the Ammunition that had accompanied the guns on the line of march, was expended. The General then ordered the left column round to the right, when the Troops piled arms and bivouacked.

By one o'clock, the ammunition arrived and the Battery again opened fire, and at three P. M. the storming party was told off consisting as follows:—

5 Companies of H. M. 13th Light Infantry.
Flank Companies of the 37th Regt. N. I.
1 Company of the 27th Regt. N. I.

The whole under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Tronson, of H. M. 13th Light Infantry—after allotting men to the different ladders, the whole moved off and soon got into deep ravine, which led down to the S. E. side of the Fort. When the party had arrived to within a hundred yards of the breach, the double was sounded, and the Troops instantly responded the bugle sound, by loud and continued cheering, and rushed on to the assault. On reaching the Fort, the breach was found to be impracticable, and after remaining exposed to a terrific fire for some minutes, during which time, several desperate, though unsuccessful efforts were made to gain a footing, the party retired into the ravine, leaving 14 men, including the Serjeant Major, of H. M. 13th Light Infantry, and a Sepoy of the 37th, dead on the ground.

The troops remained in this position till they were compelled to leave by our own shells bursting amongst them, and after retiring up the ravine, where they remained for some time, they were ordered to return to Camp. By this time, all the round shot (444 rounds) had been expended. Captain Abbott was directed to go on shelling—which he did till nearly dark. Pickets were placed all round the Fort, and it was thought impossible that the besieged could escape. The troops were ordered to sleep under arms, and to be ready to turn out at the shortest notice. About 8 P. M. intelligence was brought into Camp that the Fort had been evacuated, and its recent occupiers safely off; this piece of rascality was effected through the medium of some Doorance Horse, belonging to the Shah Zadah, who accompanied us, and who were very injudiciously posted inside of the old Village which was close to the Fort, and commanded the gate way. These said Doorranees had received a large sum of money, no less it is said, than *one* Lac of Rupees from the British Envoy, previous to leaving Cabul, as an inducement to them to accompany the Shah Zadah. If this be true, it is a shameful way of spending secret service money, as it is called. In addition to the galling fire which was poured down upon the storming party, whilst attempting to ascend the breach, bags of powder with slow matches were thrown into the mens faces, and likewise quantities of dust which almost choked some of the soldiers. The breach, though impracticable, was most gallantly defended and as gallantly assaulted, though I grieve to say unsuccessfully.

Our loss was as follows.:—

H. M. 13th Light Infantry.....	14 killed & 18 wounded including Lieut. and Adjutant Wood, who led a forlorn hope.
27th Regiment N. I.	2 Sepoys wounded.
Flank Companies 37th Regiment N. I...	1 Sepoy killed, and 13 wounded.
Artillery.....	1 Sepoy wounded and 2 Horses

Total 15 Killed and 34 Wounded.

The gallant conduct of all deserves the highest praise—but the Officers whose names have been particularized in orders are Lieutenants Wood, King, and George Wade of H. M. 13th Light Infantry.

Ensign Mayne of the 37th also made himself conspicuous as is usual with him.

The loss sustained by the enemy is not exactly known—though 11 is the number reported killed—5 of whom were found inside of the Fort—one of the Chiefs was wounded in both hands.

No doubt the business might have been better managed, the gate was never attempted which it most decidedly should have been. No false attack was made, which omission enabled the whole of the garrison to defend the breach, this was unfortunate, and more particularly so when we had inside of it four of the most accomplished rascals in the whole of Affghanistan. Our General placed *too* implicit reliance on the efforts of his gallant corps and despised his enemy. This is a fault we are all too much given to—and it is to be hoped we shall gain experience in time, if not too late.

Notwithstanding all the fatigue of yesterday and being under arms all night, we are under orders to march at noon to-day, by which time Captain Sanders expects to have all the remaining Bastions blown up. It is a Political point that obliges us to retreat.

Burnes is with us, and has acted his part with decided ability, having proved to possess a most perfect knowledge of the whole affair. His *description of the place* and PLAN of the Fort, which he had *never seen* was admirable. Sir W. M—— won't tell Lord A——so, why? because Burnes is not a "*Conolly*." Burnes' information has proved true throughout, this is more than we can say for many of his cloth.

It is to be regretted, that the breach was not closely examined, and reported on prior to the advance of troops—this might have been done without running any risk. The ladders that were furnished, were only a hindrance to the men, for they were found to be just half the length, or certainly not more than two thirds of the length required.

Our Artillery drawn up on a plain about 600 yards from the Fort, did far more execution than was supposed possible. The Bastion which was the first point, the guns were directed to—was knocked about in great style, but finding insufficient rubbish to make the breach practicable the fire was directed to the curtain, and a large piece of it was cut clean out in a very short space of time.

A circumstance occurred during the storm which is deserving of record—a Sepoy of the 37th N. I. who had his thigh smashed by a large ball, was laying near the foot of the breach, when the retreat was sounded. A Private of H. M's. 13th seeing the poor fellow alive and unable to get up, laid hold of him, threw him on his back and carried him down to the party, saying "I'll never abuse you Saypoys* again," this circumstance is the more remarkable when it was known that the Private was himself suffering great pain, at the time from the explosion of one of the powder bags mentioned, which burst in his face and burned him dreadfully. No mistake in H. M's 13th, it is a gallant band no doubt of that—and the next time they are rammed against a mud wall, I wish them better luck.

ORDERS BY MAJ.-GEN. SIR R. SALE, K C.B.
Commanding Kohistan Field Force.

CAMP "JOOLGAH," 4TH OCTOBER, 1840.
Parole—"*Lahore*"

The troops will march at 1 o'clock P. M. this day, and the baggage and tentage will be sent on in advance before 11 o'clock.

I.—Although the Major General cannot congratulate the troops under his command, on a victory, still he cannot help mentioning the good conduct of the whole employed yesterday, but more especially the gallant and noble bearing of the storming party under Lieutenant Colonel Tronson, H. M. 13th Light Infantry, the conspicuous gallantry (in ascending the ladders to the breach) of the following Officers of H. M. 13th L. I. has been particularly brought to his notice, viz:—Brevet Major Kershaw, Lieut. and Adjutant Wood, Lieuts. E. King and G. Wade, Lieutenant Colonel Tronson reports the steady manner in which Lieut. Rind, of the 37th N. I. led his Detachment of Native Infantry, ably assisted by Ensign Mayne 37th.

2.—The investment of the Fort under the directions of Captain Sanders of the Engineers, was ably done, and the Major General has to offer to that Officer his best thanks, as also for his conduct throughout the whole day.

3.—To Captain Abbott and Lieut. Warburton, Artillery, the Major General feels much indebted for the manner in which the guns were served.

The Major General has also to return his best thanks to Captain Wade, Brigade Major; Captain Raban, 48th N. I. and Mr. Wheler for their exertions in conveying his order.

Acting Field Officer of the day to morrow Captain Paulson, 13th L. I.—Captain for ditto ditto Mackinnon, Captain Ponsonby, 2d Cavalry.

After orders, Camp, Deh Hajie, 4th Oct. 1840.

1.—The Major General in continuation of this morning's orders, has to express his best thanks for the services rendered him yesterday by Captain Anderson, Commanding Shah Soojah's Cavalry, and Lieutenant Dawson Commanding the Janbazes, and it gives him great pleasure to report the same

The Major General also requests Captain Sanders, to make known to the Detachment of Sappers and Miners the high opinion he entertains of their zeal and ability, as shown in the short time taken in demolishing the Fort this morning.

(Signed) HAMILTON WADE. *Capt.*,
Major of Brigade.

From Ghuzni, we hear, it is positively given out, that Shah Soojah is willing to accede to propositions placing the present occupant of Khelat upon his father's Ghudee, and that it will, in such case, be given over to us without a shot. 'Twere better to raze it to the ground. The Dost's family, with the exception of the two sons who lately made their escape on the 23d September, are safe in the fortress. Some disputes have arisen as to who is to bear the blame of the escape; it is fathered, by some, on the Commandant of the Fortress, by others on the Political Agent, under whose particular care, it is said that portion of the family, who came in on the 23d September, are placed and among whom were these two sons; the other, Ackbar Khan, the eldest, we believe, is still, as formerly, a prisoner in the citadel, under the surveillance of a European Officer. It is even said that the family were not, on their arrival at Ghuzni, made over to the charge of the Commandant, nor was he ever, officially, apprized of their coming in. Whether the Political Agent or the Commandant be to blame, investigation should immediately take place, and the odium placed upon the proper person, there has been great neglect somewhere at any rate.

It is said that the endeavours of the Princes to gather their followers together have hitherto been ineffectual, so astounding has been the victory gained by Brigadier Dennie. The Zormul valley is the retreat of the young gentlemen who are closely watched by our spies.

From Jellalabad we have Letters to the 17th Instant, where the 48th have been stationed since the 10th October; the change has not however done much good as yet, for there are 150 men in hospital. The nights are represented as very cold, while the Thermometer, in the middle of the day, does not stand lower than 88°. It is thought that the Dost is about 38 miles East of Charekar and that he will make an attempt to rouse up the Chiefs in the Jellalabad district: but should he fail, he will use his best endeavours to get to Lahore. General Sale, it was expected, would return to Cabul on the 20th October, Brigadier Dennie was to have marched from Bameean on the 8th. It is not known whether Shah Soojah and our Envoy will winter at Jellalabad or not, all movements must, at present, depend upon circumstances, the 2d Cavalry and the European Regiment were expected there about the end of the present Month.

Our letters direct from Quettah to the 12th instant give us very little news, all is quiet, but an attack is expected and report gives out that a large force of Beloochees is mustering for the occasion, yet, though all is report, our friends look anxiously for the reinforcements. The cold is intense and some sickness prevails.

General Nott had arrived with the force under his command.

* The Fort for which we were destined.

* "Saypoy"—the Privates' pronunciation.

A letter from the 60th N. I. in route to Ferozpore, dated camp Dirbah, 27th October, says, "the 6th cavalry and horse artillery are one march a-head of us, H. M's. 44th one march in advance of them. The advanced Brigade have lost many camels, surwans, and bearers, the latter desert and take care not to return by the route they went. The 44th have lost some men on the march: three were buried yesterday."

We have to apologize to the 4th and 10th Light Cavalry for dragging them through Delhi in our last number. A Squadron of the former have moved to Nusseerabad, and the latter Regiment expect to reach Hausi on the 8th instant.

The 64th N. I. reached Kurnaul on the 27th, halted the 28th, and were to leave on the 29th ultimo.

DELHI.—We have been somewhat enlivened during the past week, by the transit and inspection of the troops. The 1st Light Cavalry left on the morning of the 28th ultimo, on which day the 9th Light Cavalry and Captain Delafosse's Horse Artillery also passed through; the 29th N. I. arrived on the 31st ultimo, and left on the 2d instant. Major General Elphinstone inspected the different Regiments, and gave them unqualified praise for their excellent appearance.

The General also inspected the 10th and 46th Regiments N. I. on the parade ground, and complimented the Commanding Officers upon the very efficient and orderly state of their Regiments.

The Officers of the 10th N. I. entertained General Elphinstone at dinner on Friday last, the sitting was prolonged to a late hour, although the General retired early. The dinner was excellent and the Champaigne and Hermitage of the most fascinating qualities. The evening was enlivened with some very good songs from guests from the Regiments marching through. General E. left on the 31st ultimo for Meerut, the Officers of the 46th N. I. would have paid him a similar compliment, but were precluded by the shortness of the General's residence among us.

700 Camels, laden with Military Stores, leave the station this morning to join the Convoy preparing for Cabul. The same number left during the last month.

G. F. Harvey Esq., Sessions Judge, returned to the station on the 31st ultimo.

The 26th N. I. escorted a lak of old diagonally milled, Furruckabad rupees to this Treasury. They will be sent on to Loodianah.

The 20 lacs from Rampore are eagerly looked for, and will from all accounts be very acceptable to the Treasury, as the troops, we hear are in arrears for more than two months, and the inconvenience is greatly felt.

We have heard that a *troupe* of carts laden with some 500 stand of arms, on their way from Allahabad to this, were attacked by a band of robbers, about six marches from Delhi, the fellows expected to get hold of treasure, but the escort, a Naick and six sepoys drove them off after firing a volley, one poor Gharrewan was severely hurt by a blow from a club.

MEERUT.—H. M's. 9th are to arrive on Thursday the 5th, and take up the lines of the Buffs. Bt. Captain Burroughs, of the 17th, is appointed to officiate as Brigade Major, vice Cheape proceeding to Neemuch, and General Walker's nephew. Lieutenant Patton, to officiate as Adjutant of the 17th N. I. The Light Company of the 21st, under Captain Farmer, will reach Meerut on the 3rd. Colonel M. Webber, from Allahabad, has taken command of the 17th, and the two Native Regiments, 17th and 33d, were brigaded under General Walker, during General Elphinstone's visit to Delhi, to inspect the corps passing through that station. Captain Boswell, of the Invalids, who left Meerut early in October to fish on the Dhoon, died at Seharunpore of jungle fever, much regretted by all who knew him.

A Detachment of the 17th under command of Captain Wakefield, marched towards Gurli Moktesur Gurh, on the 2d, to preserve the peace at the ensuing fair.

ALLYGHUR, 29th *October*.—H. M's, 9th foot arrived here on the 28th and left again this morning. The depot breaks up on the 1st November and the companies of the 16th, 48th, 30th, and 59th N. I. expect to march on the 2d or 3d. The remaining companies so soon as the requisite carriage can be provided. A wing of the 31st N. I. is expected about the 1st November.

RAMPORE.—The new Nuwab has been very ill, but his health is improved, he is providing for his two brothers, Abdollah Khan and Abdorahman Khan, who have thrown up their Deputy Collectorships.

AGRA UKHBAR, NOVEMBER 5.

There is no doubt, from all we can learn, that the much talked of rupture with the Sikhs will not take place. Instead of opposing or throwing obstacles into the way of the Relief proceeding to Affghanistan, they are affording every facility in their power, and are actually constructing a bridge of boats for the passage of our troops across the Satlej. This is derived from a source on which the utmost reliance may be placed. The late, or rather present movement of our troops, and all expence and inconvenience that follow in its train, have consequently been to no purpose, unless indeed, the temporary intimidation of the Sikhs be considered one. We say temporary, for although we have no access to the Bureau of our Sikh Political Agent, yet judging from what the history of British India discloses, we have no hesitation in maintaining, that the government of the Punjaub will ever be inimical to us, so long as it is independent, and that sooner or later, it must have a modified independency similar to that of Lucknow or Huedurabad, or become a Regulation province. But it would be going over old ground to enlarge on this, (a position, by the bye, of the soundness of which our own Government, it is said, are so satisfied, that should the Sikhs afford grounds for the a second interference, they are doomed to be absorbed into the British power,) and our present object is to report the state of existing affairs, which there is no doubt, point to tranquility.*

We have of late had several communications on the subject of the Memorial in course of preparation by the Officers of the Company's army, against certain infringements of their vested rights which have lately taken place; which communication, unavoidable circumstances have prevented us from earlier noticing. We take the first opportunity presented to us of discussing the subject, and of touching briefly on the views of our different Correspondents. The question has already made such progress, that a Memorial has been fixed upon, and will shortly be in circulation for signature. The present opportunity is therefore perhaps the most favourable for taking a final and general view of the subject, and then leaving it to the justice of the Crown and the India House.

* The more prudent of the Sikh Chiefs may see early enough the ruin of a collision with the British power, but the national feelings like that of France, is, by all accounts, friendly to a rupture with us. By national feeling, we mean the feeling of the soldiery and all but a few sensible leaders, and their number is certainly not Legion. Captain Osborne gives us a specimen of this feeling in the insolently uttered threats of the Lahore mob, to several members to the Governor General's party, when His Lordship was there, viz, that they would take Calcutta from the Feringees!

We would not willingly damp the expectations of our Military readers of the Indian Army, if indeed, their reasonable expectation have not been already weakened, and if hope deferred on the vital subject of the recovery of their professional rights, has not produced that sickness of the heart which hope deferred will. We would fain encourage the ardour of their expectation of obtaining redress, whether from the Court of Directors or from the Home Government, for the grievances, and indeed, unendurable injury that have been done them through the action of the local Major General system. A Memorial is now provided for them, from which transcripts are making for it, would be injudicious to allow of other Memorials on the same subject to be sent to England. Until something of this nature was done, it was in vain to debate upon the secondary question, as to the where and the whom the remonstrance was to be addressed. To parody Mr. Glass' useful rule "catch your hare," it might with equal truth be said, first prepare your Memorial: this was the premier pas—the corner stone of the entire proceeding.

In the Memorial adopted, we observe that the very numerous instances of supercession and exclusion to which the senior Officers of the Company's Army were exposed at Bhurtpore, have been carefully specified, but the more recent and not less palpable injuries of this sort have been committed against them in the Affghan campaign, are scarcely sufficiently alluded to; yet this is a strong part of the Memorialists case, and a part which we hope to see supplied. In the late Affghan campaign, the the Company's troops employed were in far larger proportion than those of the Royal force, yet the commands were enjoyed by the Officers of the latter in an inverse proportion to their number. The following particulars will bear out this view of the question. The Company's troops employed on that occasion were the 2d Bengal Cavalry, Abbott's Artillery, Garbett's Troop of Horse Artillery, the European Regiment, the 2nd, 16th, 35th, 37th, 42nd, 43rd and 48th Regiments Bengal Infantry, and the 19th Bombay Infantry. With these troops there were only *one* Company's Major-General—Nott, (and he was superseded) and one Company's Brigadier—Roberts. How different was the case with the Queen's service? The Royal force consisted of a Wing of the 4th Dragoons, the 16th Lancers and the 2nd, 13th and 16th Foot. The Queen's Officers employed with this small body of Troops were Sir John Keane (changed by capricious fortune into a Lord) Commander-in-Chief in Affghanistan, (an appointment, however, which we do not quarrel with) General Sir Willoughby Cotton, General Willshire, Brigadier Arnold, Brigadier Sale, Brigadier Baumbgardt and Brigadier Dennie. At this moment there are still in Affghanistan all the Company's Troops above enumerated, with the exception of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry and the one Regiment—the 19th of Bombay Infantry. Contrast with this the Royal force which is still in Affghanistan and which is thus easily summed up, viz., it consists of the 13th Light Infantry, mustering about three hundred men, and to look after this *force*, there are still in Affghanistan (*not* so easily reckoned up,) Sir Willoughby Cotton, Commander-in-Chief, Major General Sale, commanding *all* the forces at Cabool, Brigadier Dennie, commanding the Bengal Native Infantry, (and gallantly and popularly too, but we are contending for a principle of right) and lastly a Brigade Major, not to mention A. D. Cs. by the dozen.

If all this be not supercession and proof strong of the injustice the Company's Officers complain of, we know not what is. But even worse remains behind, for should there be, as we strongly hope there will, a war in the Punjab, the same unfair system of monopoly will be carried thither also, to dishearten and render discontented the best soldiers of the Company. In short the Company's Army have, we must needs confess it, much, very much of which to complain. Still we look in vain for grounds to justify a hope of redress, if the Memorial referred to be not vigorously pushed and supported by the name of every Officer in the service. It must too, be done quickly, but its rapid progress has, we understand, been carefully provided for. Without united action and despatch, the subject will become stale, indifference arise and all the more so, as the Company's Army, have unfortunately as a body no friend at Court. It has been the fashion to describe certain of the more recent measures of Government, as a Boon to the Bengal Army, and to heap the reproaches of insensibility, ingratitude and caprice upon all those who would demand one iota more than has been given. Whether such a view of this important matter is referable to time-serving or actual inability to understand the bearings of the question, we are scarcely not willing to say. But this we will say, that in such matters, *pars per toto* a part and that a very considerable part of the rights of the Indian Army—the right to retire on insignificant pensions from a service, in which they have been, not individually but collectively, injured or insulted whenever the course of a Campaign has brought them in contact with their brethren of the Royal Army, is a right for which, when weighed against their wrongs, they have no very especial reason to be grateful for, particularly as Brevet rank does not go with it. Nay, if even that privilege were accompanied by a restitution of their rights to partake according to their numerical proportion, in the commands of the service. and by the old system of '96 to take rank according to their standing, without injury by favouring the Royal Service, this restoration of a right, which ought never to have been violated or withdrawn, would be a subject for gratulation certainly, but scarcely for gratitude, though the generous and high spirited men, whose right it was, would probably feel something like gratitude for its recovery. But will it be recovered? that is the question? We must hope for the best.

One word more on the Memorial. Now that one form has been determined on, it is not worth while to combat the opinion advanced by one of our Correspondents in a number of our Journal for September, to the effect that it is unbecoming—or we suppose he means *infra dig*—in the army to allow the Editor of a newspaper to draw up a Memorial for them. This view he grounds on the consideration, that such a course, (which he says, could not be concealed from the Home Authorities,) would tend greatly to defeat its object, and induce the supposition that the army really did not know what to complain of. This is palpably absurd, and bears as much upon the question as an objection, that an act of Parliament was not the act of the Legislature, but of the lawyer who drew it up, would. The grounds of complaint the army have, are strong and palpable, and it is of no moment whose pen is used in stringing them together, whether the practiced one of an Editor, or another's. The advantage would, in all probability, be in favour of the Editors; but truth is truth, and even the Father of lies himself, might be employed to shape it without injury to the Memorial itself. We have only adverted to this objection to remark on the querulousness it shews in some of our military friends, and the existence of a spirit injurious to the cause, which the majority have at heart. A Memorial has been fixed upon, which it now only remains to sign and transmit to England to take its fortune there.

AGRA.—The 14th Regt. N. I. under Major Gaidner arrived on the 2d instant: The Corps marched in with 13 Officers and 1.000 men. It is uncertain whether they remain at Agra or proceed further

The Head Quarters of the 4th and 5th Battalions of Artillery are now at Agra. Two Companies of each Battalion are present.

Superintending Surgeon Stiven has arrived and assumed charge of his Office.

Captain Lawrenson's Troop of Horse Artillery are under orders to move from Mhow to Meerut.

Mr. C. T. LeBas, our officiating Joint Magistrate, left this on the 31st ultimo, to preserve the peace at the Butesur fair. We hear that the number of horses collected there this year for sale, greatly exceeds that of former years.

The Left Wing of the 63rd N. I. marched from Lukhnow on the 1st instant, towards Futtehgurh.

The Oude Auxiliary Force, from Seetapoor, is to relieve the Right Wing to the 63rd, which then moves on to join the Left.

The 55th N. I. are on the move also, and in all probability would have taken the lead of the 63rd, but for the great difficulty of procuring carriage at Lukhnow.

GUALIOR.—The notorious robber-chief, Gujr-j Singh, who has so long exercised his vocation in these territories with impunity, and whom the Maharajah had hitherto failed in sneering, has been at last captured by a party of the Thuggee department, aided by the Maharajah's people.

INDORE.—Sir Claude M. Wade has established an English School for Native youth at this place, the expenses of which have been fixed at 3,000 Rupees per annum, to be defrayed by settled contributions from the Surdars, and rich Natives of the City.

LAHORE.—Khuruk Singh is convalescent, but in a state of great weakness. Lieutenant J. D. Cunningham, the Assistant has been deputed by the Political Agent, to accompany our troops through the Punjab.

AGRA UKHBAR, NOVEMBER 7.

Little has transpired since our last regarding the object of the movement to the North-West, but the reports that prevail, point to tranquility. Her Majesty's 3rd Dragoons and the 9th Cavalry will, it is said, immediately return to their late stations, and H. M. 9th, which have arrived at Meerutt, do not proceed further. On the other hand, Sir Robert Dick will arrive at Agra on the 19th instant, for the purpose, it is understood, of taking some important command. But whatever may be the intention of Government---if indeed they have any definite one—

Shadows, doubts, and darkness rest upon it,
as far as we are concerned.

A letter from Quetta of the 13th ultimo says, that the Belooches were actively preparing for the defence of Khelat, and had built up every access to the Citadel, and stockaded the principal passes of the City. The 43rd Regiment N. I., were to leave on the 17th or 18th of October, and would reach Khelat in ten marches. The heavy battering guns from Canduhar had not crossed the Kojuck Pass at the date of our communication, but were expected to do so daily. Captain Bean the Political Agent, had been very ill but was recovering.

Matters at Canduhar were in a very unsettled state and the inhabitants extremely discontented, owing to the outrageous proceedings of Futteh Jung, the Governor and son of Shah Soojah. His profligacy and oppression, were carried to the most disgusting lengths. His monthly allowance as Governor, of 1,400 rupees, was frequently swollen by rapacity, to a lakh, or whatever could be wrung from the people by the most loathsome tortures. In one instance rupees 3,000 were extorted from the relations of a merchant, who was previously subjected to the most atrocious cruelty. The money thus vilainously obtained, is squandered in the grossest sensuality and in the shameless and excessive indulgence of a common Eastern vice. Shah Soojah's threats--- for he has the grace to threaten his debauched son---are totally disregarded, and the young man unrestrained by fear of any one, carries his profligacy and tyranny to a length, that is expected to produce an insurrection. Such at least is the picture given by persons on the spot of this hopeful member of a family, who do not appear to possess even one small virtue amid a thousand crimes and vices, a disposition that fully explains the hatred of the Affghans, and their restlessness under such a rule.

AGRA.—The Lieutenant-Governor proceeded yesterday to Buttesur, where he will remain till the 9th inst., the great day of the Fair.

Sir Robert Dick is expected on the 19th.

As the act authorising Commandants of stations to administer oaths, appears not to be generally known, we publish it for the information of our military friends, who are not frequently inconvenienced by the absence or distance of Magistrates.

ACT No. IX, OF 1836.

Passed by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, on the 11th April, 1836.

It is hereby enacted, that the Commanding Officer of any military station, occupied by troops in the service of the East India Company, shall be competent to administer, within the limits of such Military station, any oath which a justice of peace is competent to administer within the said territories, and that such oath shall in all respects, be of the same effect as if taken within the said territories before a justice of the peace.

Colonel Everest of the Trigonometrical Survey, who passed through Agra lately, is proceeding to the observatory of Kulianpoor near Seronj, where he will take a series of star observations, simultaneously with similar observations to be made by Captain Waugh, at another observatory, situated about one hundred miles North-East of Hydrabad. These observations will give data for determining the Arc of Amplitude between the two observations, which lie on the same meridian, and define the extremities of the most Southern of the two sections of the great Arc of India, measured by the Colonel, since 1832.

Her Majesty's 3rd Dragoons arrived at Allygurh, on the 3rd instant, and continued their route on the following day. They expected to be remanded.

CALCUTTA.

ENGLISHMAN, NOVEMBER 3.

As we find nothing more in the Bombay papers regarding the reported collision between the Elphinstone and the French ship of war, we suspect that the whole will turn out a pleasant exaggeration on the part of the Nacoda. On the score of the importance of a continued good understanding between England and France, we shall be happy to find hereafter that such is the case, but on any other ground we should rather be glad to hear that a lesson had been read to our Gallic friends by one of the ships in the Indian Navy. There have been too many instances of these *mèsintelligences* of late years, and as nothing has been done by the Ministry to put an effectual check to them, it must not be wondered at now if our sailors take the law into their own hands, when again provoked.

Apropos of the Indian Navy, may we not hope that the successful interference of the Elphinstone in the matter at issue---always supposing the facts to be correctly detailed and the provocation established---will have the effect of drawing attention to the real merits of a valuable and interesting branch of the Company's service?---We have always been of opinion that the reduction and degradation * of the Indian Navy, was an act of impolicy as well as of injustice, and perhaps there never was a time when the importance of crippling such a force was so manifest as at this moment, when almost every man of war east of the Cape, that can be spared, has been sent into the China seas, leaving the protection of British interests between Cape L'Agullas and the Eastern Archipelago to some two or three small vessels. The Indian Navy has nobly avenged itself, for the slight put upon it, by the gallantry and effectiveness of its attack upon, and subsequent defence of, Aden,---a service that procured the gift of a valuable sword for Captain Haines (he ought to have been made a C. B.) and lesser honors for other officers engaged; but all the gallantry in the world will be of little avail if the sphere of its display is contracted. The service should, as a matter of good policy, be restored to its former footing, and neither the Persian nor the Arabian Gulphs, the Coast of Abyssinia, the Straits, nor the Coasts of Burmah, Tenasserim, &c., should be in our opinion, without the protecting presence of an efficient ship of war.

ATTEMPT TO POISON MAJOR HENDERSON AND FAMILY.

Another case of poisoning occurred last Thursday at Chowringhee, and the parties to whom the poison were administered were the family of Major Henderson. It appears that a rice pudding had been brought upon the table, but luckily the taste was so bad that Mrs. Henderson after partaking a little sent it away, and was taken unwell immediately after. A European servant and a materannee also ate some, and they likewise were taken ill. The cook and his mate on hearing the circumstance absconded; the affair was reported to the thanadar of the division, who on making a search traced the mate out, and took him to the Police, but the cook who lived in Puddopooker in the Twenty-four Pergunnahs has not yet been found. It appeared that he had a quarrel with the consamah, and it is supposed put poison into the pudding through spite. The remains of the pudding turned quite black on the following morning; it was sent to Dr. O'Shaughnessy who on subjecting it to a strict analysis, ascertained beyond all doubt that it contained arsenic.

MURDER.

A women residing at Mutchooah bazar, was last Friday stabbed in her side by her paramour in a fit of jealousy; she endeavoured to conceal the deed from the thanah people, but on their coming to a knowledge of it, they soon removed her to the hospital where she died on the following day.

The man we understand has escaped; an inquest will be held, when further particulars will be given.

A PARTY OF WATERFORDIZING CHARACTERS.

Last Saturday night, a wedding was kept up at a house in Bow Bazar; and in the early part of the night, the harmony of the party was disturbed by two intruders (Europeans) very decently attired; when desired to leave the place they refused to do so, till from words they came to blows with some of the guests, when getting the worst of it they were compelled to sound a retreat.

To guard against further intrusion, the master of the house ordered the gate to be bolted; half an hour had not elapsed before a gang of about thirty or forty Europeans were near it; some were endeavouring by bursting the door to effect an entrance, but were prevented by the others. At length they commenced to throw a volley of brick-bats into the house; bang went the shades, the ladies fell into hysterics, the gentlemen were panic struck, and running in every direction, but others more bold than the rest came forward, and retaliated by saluting the Europeans with a shower of brick bats also; the Europeans were determined to stick out to the last and for want of better missiles than brick bats they got into a Bickrywallah's shop and pulled out an old cot, and by breaking it, armed themselves with clubs; these they hurled at their opponents, one was struck on the head, knocked down and severely hurt, another was struck on his mouth, by which he lost three of his teeth, shortly after this the Europeans left the place.

It is said that the European intruders who got a beating brought this gang from a house on the same road where a Fancy Ball was given.

HURKARU, NOVEMBER 2.

Various accounts of the unfortunate event, which is now known all over India by the name of "Major Clibborne's disaster," have appeared in the journals of the three presidencies, but by these the public has not been satisfied, and a desire has been manifested in almost every quarter, to peruse Major Clibborne's official version of the affair. A copy of this unfortunate officer's despatch, addressed to the Brigade Major at Sukkur, having been received by us on Saturday, we are enabled now to lay before our readers the document, which so many have desired to peruse. There can be no doubt of the accuracy of this report, for it bears the strongest impress of truthfulness, and is manifestly not the work of a man conscious of wrong-doing, and, therefore, eager to extenuate his conduct. He has stated fairly and fully the entire extent of the disaster, which befel his ill-fated detachment, and has solicited the most rigid enquiry to be instituted into his conduct. That the disaster was "occasioned solely by the intense heat, thirst and too sanguine reports of a route altogether impracticable, if opposed by a determined and steady enemy," few men, after perusing the annexed interesting document, will hesitate to believe, as fully as we do ourselves. The Commanding officer of the detachment thus disorganized is indeed to be pitied, but in no way to be condemned. Neither from his want of skill nor his want of courage resulted the evil, which has befallen; and every generous mind, on reviewing the circumstances detailed in Major Clibborne's report, will see very much to admire and praise, and little or nothing to censure. To be unfortunate, as was this officer,

Is not to be all evil, though it be
To bear all evil names;

and success is not always the best criterion of merit. If Major Clibborne had only had an enemy to contend against, he would, with his intrepid band (for whatever may have been the opinions entertained of the commander, all have acknowledged that the men fought bravely) have cut his way through the pass, though the opposing numbers had been greater; but a burning sun, and a fierce thirst, exciting almost to madness, are but little conducive to that *steadiness*, by which our troops have been enabled to overcome hostile forces, of far greater numerical strength; but such having been the effects of these indomitable enemies—how much worse than human enemies!—upon Major Clibborne's unfortunate detachment, who can say that his conduct, in withdrawing his troops—thus totally disorganized and physically incapable of carrying out the object of their mission—was unworthy the character of a gallant and sagacious British officer. We have heard it said, that he ought to have rallied his men, and done his utmost to force the pass, if only to increase Captain Brown's security, by swelling the numbers of our force at Kahun; but how

* We allude to the putting them in charge of pig-stemmers.

little would the security of that party have been enhanced, by a reinforcement of dying men, for only with dying men could Major Clibborne have reached Kahun, if he ever reached it at all. But this much, for the present---we leave the despatch to speak for itself, feeling confident that few can peruse it without according to Major Clibborne and his detachment the meed of praise so justly their due :

TO THE MAJOR OF BRIGADE, SUKKUR.

SIR,—It is with feelings of the deepest pain that I have to acquaint you, for the information of the officer commanding in Upper Sinde, with the total failure of the convoy intended to have thrown supplies into the Murree Fort of Kahun—the impracticability of the route if defended by an active enemy, and the absolute want of water at the pass of Nufoork have been the cause of the sad disaster.

I must here observe, that on the 29th ultimo, the convoy encamped at the mouth of the pass of Surtaf, (where Lieut. Clarke's party was cut up) and at 2 P. M., on the morning of the 30th August, commenced the ascent over the mountain pass, one mile in extent, and by unceasing exertions on the part of the sepoys, the guns and stores were dragged and conveyed to the halting ground at the top, by 6 P. M., through a burning sun : here we halted till 2 A. M., on the 31st, to rest the cattle, but the troops were obliged to be under arms the greater part of the night, in consequence of the enemy's firing into our camp, and the men, therefore, got little rest after their severe labour of the previous day. At 2 A. M., we marched for the encamping ground below the pass of Nufoork, distant 6 miles. At day-light we approached slowly on a good road to the foot of the second range of mountains, through which lay the road to Kahun, and here the road strikes off to the right, immediately under the base of the mountains, passing over ruts and ravines that presented serious obstacles to the passage of the guns, which were surmounted by the cheerful and unceasing exertions of the sepoys, but their labours were greatly increased by the upsetting of one of the 12-pounder howitzers, with the limber and horses. However, after great perseverance and labour, the advance of the convoy, consisting of 6 divisions of infantry, about 450 strong, two 12-pounder howitzers, and 50 of the Sinde horse, arrived at the halting ground. On approaching the mountains we could perceive considerable numbers of the enemy crowding the heights, who kept up a brisk fire on the convoy, while approaching its ground. The guns were placed in position to enfilade the summit of the pass in front of us, which, to our wearied and exhausted troops, rose in a ziz-zag course up to the side of the mountain. It was now 10 A. M., and the heat fearfully oppressive. A letter from Captain Brown in Kahun of the 27th ultimo, reported that abundance of water had fallen and no doubt we should find a sufficiency at our ground. The reports of the guides on arrival were that there was no water, and the little remaining in the wretched puckuals from the last halting ground on the top of the Surtaf pass, (where neither water nor forage exist,) was dried up—under these circumstances, it was evident that the whole force and the cattle must perish from thirst unless the pass of Nufoork be carried, beyond which water was procurable, and the Fort of Kahan 6 miles distant. I waited anxiously till ½ past one for the arrival of the rear gaurd, consisting of the right flank company of the 1st grenadiers, one howitzer and the Poonah horse under Lieutenant Loch. At 2 P. M the dispositions for attacking the pass were made and the left flank companies of the 1st and 2d grenadiers were appointed to storm the height, supported by the remaining division, 317 strong, leaving the colours of the Regiment under charge of the right flank company. During the whole of the morning we were exposed to the fire of *musketry*, taken, no doubt, from Lieutenant Clarke's party. At about 2 P. M. the flank companies of the 1st and 2d grenadiers were led on with admirable coolness by Captain Raitt, 1st grenadiers, supported by the remaining companies 1st granadiers and 50 volunteers, Poona horse, under Lieutenant Loch, who kept up a galling fire on such of the enemy as appeared above the crest of the mountain, and the howitzers threw shrapnell to clear the head of the pass. While the storming party advanced up to the steep face of the mountain, it was perceived that the road, at all times barely practicable for guns, had been altogether destroyed ; and in many places, admitted of only one man advancing at a time, and across other parts, breast works surmounted by thorn bushes, were built across. The enemy opened a heavy fire and many fell, but the ledge at the head of the pass was gained, and the party ready to rush on, when a dense mass of the enemy rose above the crest of the mountain and overwhelmed the storming party with musketry and stones, while others fell upon them with sabres, committing a fearful havoc on the retreating sepoys. I immediately ordered in the advanced companies to the support of the guns and colours, when about 800 of the enemy rushed down the mountain with the most determined gallantry and with such impetuosity, that I had barely time to form them, and some confusion ensued greatly to be attributed to the numerous raw recruits I was obliged to put into the ranks for the present service. The men, however, faught well and kept up so brisk a fire that with several well applied rounds of grape from Capt. Stamford's howitzers, the enemy were repulsed with considerable slaughter, leaving about 200 and upwards dead on the field, and in the nullahs around.

I lament to report that our loss in the assault has fallen heavily on the European officers ; the service and his regiment has sustained a severe loss, in Captain Raitt, 1st grenadier, who fell leading the storming party. I also lament to report the loss of Lieut. Moore, 1st Grenadiers, and Lieut. Franklin and Ensign Williams, 2nd Grenadiers, killed and Lieut. Loch of the Poona horse (who with 50 men of the Rasalah gallantly volunteered to act as skirmishers in the assault) severely wounded, but I am happy to say he is now out of danger. The accompanying report will place the commanding officer in possession of the heavy loss that my regiment has sustained in the action and it was during the attack on the colours of the regiment that the greatest part of the convoy was driven off.

The enemy had been repulsed with great slaughter, and most of their influential men were lying dead around us, yet the passremained in their possession and their numbers were very great—in fact the combined tribes of Beloochees, amounting to several thousands. At this period, about ½ past 3 P. M., the heat was dreadfully intense, and the sufferings of the men and cattle from exhaustion and thirst, became painfully apparent, and the guide, Meer Hussein, having reported that they had discovered water in a nulla, about ½ a koss off, I immediately ordered the whole of the Packaul bheestees, and camel packauls, with the gun horses, under the escort of 50 of the irregular horse, to proceed for water, and many of the officer's horses accompanied them ; but the heat and thirst increased, and cries of the wounded and dying, for water ! water ! were unceasing. The few bottles of beer among the officers baggage, given at first to allay the thirst of the greatest sufferers, gave rise latterly to scenes of absolute frenzy and despair. In this manner we remained until sun-set, anxiously awaiting the return of the water party, while an occasional fire of musketry from the heights, replied to by our guns, continued. About sun set some stragglers from the water-party came in, reporting that the water-party had been surrounded in a nulla, and others that the guides had acted treacherously, and led off the whole party to Surtaf. Under these circumstances it became necessary to determine what should be done. I had already lost above 150 men of my small force (small when the nature of the country and the size of convoy is considered) the remainder were enfeebled with thirst and the exertions of the two previous days ; and to add to our difficulties, most of the camel men, oooly-bearers &c. had absconded during the action, after plundering the commissariat of loads of flour &c. The gun-horses were gone and the golundauze so prostrated from fatigue and thirst, that latterly they could scarcely rise to fire a gun. In this state, I found it impracticable, allowing that I made a successful attack on the pass, to convey either the stores or guns over it, particularly, as the road had been destroyed ; and after a mature deliberation, I found that it would be impossible to carry out the object of the convoy to throw provisions into Kahun, and further, that unless the water-party, horses &c. returned soon, my whole force, cattle, followers, &c. must perish of thirst.

The sad alternative devolved upon me of deciding on the abandonment of the unfortunate garrison of Kahun, and the stores and materiel of the detachment, and the chance presented itself by a rapid retreat to the water at Surtaf of saving my troops, and numerous followers with such cattle and stores as their neglected state, would permit me to bring off. I, therefore, resolved, that unless the gun horses and water arrived by 10 P. M., to move off quietly with the troops, and such continuing to be the case at that hour, I directed Captain Stamford to spike his guns and we moved off with as much quietness as the frantic state of the men would permit. I am grieved to add we were obliged to abandon everything, stores, guns, camp equipage, &c., the defection of the camel drivers having put it out of power to remove them. The wounded were carried on camels, and by daylight we had partly descended the pass of Surtaf, when the baggage and stores with all the treasure, regimental and remainder of the Commissariat fell into the hands of the enemy. Many followers were here massacred. Without food or tents, it was impossible that the detachment could rest until it reached Poolajee, and a merciful Providence has enabled me to conduct with safety to this place, the detachment under my command. Many deaths have occurred from the heat and incessant marching, but I hope to see the men recover after a few days rest. Excepting its arms and colors, the detachment is completely disorganised.

I forgot to mention, that the unfortunate water party was surrounded in a nullah, and with the exception of 25 gun horses, a few followers and private horses, cut up. The survivors joined us on the march.

During the whole progress (at this inclement season of heat) of the detachment, I have been indebted to Lieuts. Loch and Malcolm, for their cheerful and arduous exertions, and I, therefore, respectfully mention their names as deserving every commendation. In conclusion of this mortifying tissue of disasters, occasioned solely by the intense heat, thirst and too sanguine reports of a route altogether impracticable, if opposed by a determined and active enemy, such as the Murrees have proved themselves to be, I, as the unfortunate Commander of the above responsible convoy, earnestly solicit, that a rigid inquiry may be instituted into my conduct.

J. CLIBBORNE, *Major*,
Comdg. Field, Detachment.

In continuation of the preceding report, I deeply lament to acquaint you of the death of Capt. Heighington, of the 1st grenadiers, which took place yesterday evening, at 8 P. M., at this post, from the effects of excessive fatigue and exposure to the sun on the late march.

Poolajee, Sept. 4, 1840.

NAMES OF OFFICERS KILLED IN ACTION ON THE 31ST ULTIMO.

1st Grenadiers—1, Captain Raitt and 1, Lieut. Moore.

2nd Grenadiers—2, Captain Franklin and 1, Ensign Williams.

1st Grenadier—1, Jemadar Jewrakeen Sing.

2nd Grenadier—1, Subadar Gooroo Bux.

STATEMENT OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

	KILLED.																										WOUNDED.																										KILLED.	WOUNDED.	
	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Subadar.	Jemadar.	Dufadar.	Naik Dufadar.	Color Havildar.	Havildars.	Naicks.	Drummers and Fifers.	Bheestee.	Privates.	Artillery Drivers.	Artificers.	Suwars.	Total.	Lieutenant.	Subadar.	Dufadar.	Naik Dufadar.	Havildar.	Naicks.	Privates.	Suwars.	Total.	Total Fighting Men.	Horses.	Total.	Artillery	Pioneers	1st Grenadiers	2nd ditto	Poonah Aux. Horse	Scinde I. Horse	Total	The Artillery strength was about	1st Grenadiers	2nd Grenadiers	Poonah Horse	Scinde Horse	Pioneers	a Havildar's Party.	Horses.	Total.	Suwars.	Privates.	Naicks.	Havildars.	Dufadar.	Subadar.	Lieutenant.	Total.	Total Fighting Men.	Horses.		
Artillery																																																								
Pioneers																																																							
1st Grenadiers	1				1												2									7	4	86	26	36	20	179																												
2nd ditto		1		1		1			1								4																																								
Poonah Aux. Horse																																																							
Scinde I. Horse																																																							
Total		1		1	1	1			1								5		2	1	1	1				7	4	86	26	36	20	179																												
The Artillery strength was about																	20																																								
1st Grenadiers																	450																																								
2nd Grenadiers																	80																																								
Poonah Horse																																																							
Scinde Horse																																																							
Pioneers																																																							
a Havildar's Party																																																							

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

COURIER, OCTOBER 31.

Much sickness prevails at present amongst the native inhabitants of this city. There is scarcely a family to be found, but one or two members of it afflicted with the general epidemic of Bengal fever, the periodical return and various stages of which have been so accurately described by the late Dr. Twining. Though the epidemic, we are happy to record has not as yet occasioned great mortality, yet the temporary ailment which it invariably produces is source of serious mischief to the community at large, in as far as it tends to paralyze the physical energies of men and cast a general gloom over the whole aspect of their secular affairs. This is what in agricultural language may be called the *harvest time* with the native physicians, whose peculiar treatment of the disease is one of the primary causes of protracting this melancholy state of things, and depriving many a man of his life before his reckonings are made up. We have had, we regret to say, too many instances of this nature to pass over them in silence. Instead of stopping to enquire into the causes, proximate or remote of the fever, the native physicians, or, to speak more appropriately, quacks, invariably prescribe a sort of medicine for a knowledge of the virtues of which they are indebted to '*the wisdom of their ancestors.*' They firmly believe that fever is occasioned, in all cases by cold, and therefore they prescribe what in the vernacular language of the country is called pâchan (a compound of several indigenous drugs) which always produces inflammation and excitement ! Thus the other and more influential causes, such as malaria, contagion, epidemic influence, mechanical injuries, the existence of another disease of an inflammatory character, depressive passions &c. &c. are at most entirely disregarded. When in the year 1832 all classes of the natives were simultaneously attacked with a remittent fever, caused by the overflow of salt water and the consequent putrefaction of much vegetable matter, the native professors of the healing art were at a loss to account for so extraordinary a change, till they were informed of the real cause by men whose investigation and research elicited the truth.

It is perhaps generally known that in cases of fever the native physicians use the same medicines as are prescribed by the European Doctors, with this difference only, that they change the colour of the medicine. Thus they successfully use quinine, and narcotic, in all difficult cases of fever, though thinking it to be derogatory to the honor of their profession, they could hardly be persuaded to acknowledge that they are indebted for a knowledge of these remedies to the European Doctors.

The causes of so much sickness at present prevailing amongst the natives, are to be found in the charge weather and the intemperate and voluptuous enjoyments in which they are wont to indulge in this season of the year on account of the anniversaries of so many poojahs, of the celebration of which they are legitimate sequence.

COURIER, NOVEMBER 4.

When we ventured to offer our dissent to the *Englishman's* opinion yesterday, regarding the action at Nufoosk, we premised that we did not arrogate any pretension to infallibility, in endeavouring to shew why no blame should rest upon the Commanding Officer for the result of it. The promise then given we here intend to redeem. There are two things to be considered primarily, before any judgement can be justly formed of the propriety of this attempt to force a pass, or of the skill, or want of skill, manifested in making the attempt. Of these, the first is, the object of the expedition—which, at all hazards, was to effect the relief of Captain Browne's party at Kahun. Now, in starting for his destination, Major Clibborne must have been furnished with a route from either the Quarter Master General's Department, or the Intelligence Department, at Bukhur ; and that route must have been laid down, either from the conviction that the Pass could not be turned, or that, in turning it so much time would be lost, as to lead, probably, to the sacrifice of Kahun garrison. It is immaterial to which of these the resolution was owing : but it is quite clear, that to proceed by Nufoosk was the Major's duty ; and that, in regard to practicability or impracticability, his obligation to the attempt was the same, if the relief of Browne was of paramount importance. This is the first point for consideration : and a Soldier could only act in the manner decided upon by Captain Fanshawe of the Navy, who, when it was questioned by some of his officers whether the service he was engaged upon was "practicable," replied, with more emphasis of expression than propriety of illustration, be it so or otherwise, "I will *try*, and so I would to go to h—ll *if I were ordered.*" The next, and perhaps the *main* point—certainly the main one to those who would defend the Major's honor and ability from aspersion---is the manner in which the troops were handled. Let us suppose the worst---that the memory of Clarke's disaster was prominently before the imagination---the spot itself enforcing recollection---and the Commandant aware that the enemy with whom he had to deal was hardy and courageous---was the detachment of the advanced party an unmilitary movement, with respect to talent on the part of the superior Officer, supported, as we find it was *intended* it should be, by a detachment of the several Companies so ordered out from the main body ? The *direction* was the Major's---the *execution* was the province of the Officers and men composing the parties--- and if the advance was "overwhelmed;" that fault---if fault we must call it---was, at least, not the fault of the Major. These men, routed and flying, communicated, as is often the case with troops, their apprehensions to their immediate support, so that the retreat became disorderly---a matter not unlikely, if we remember what was their position in a confined and unfavorable spot, where they had, at once, to shelter their discomfited comrades and sustain the simultaneous rush of their excited and, at that moment, triumphant foes. Notwithtsanding this, they *did* form, and then beat off their antagonists under circumstances the most trying that troops could endure---and the formation thus eventually made, must have been made under the eye and personal direction of the Commander---and who shall say, could water have been procurable, that, in spite of the earlier check on the summit of the Pass, the whole hostile position would not have been finally carried, could the men have been only refreshed enough by a supply of the element, to become capable of such a bodily effort as following up the repulse they had given required from them ? Yet we are told, water had nothing to do with the question, or with the handling of the troops ! In our thoughts it had every thing---To tell us that a body, unexpectedly overwhelmed, must necessarily have been rashly exposed, is to speak against the face of a hundred facts in warfare. *To have recovered the day in spite of this*, we take as no mean proof of ability—and had water then been attainable, as was expected to the last, we should now have been paying congratulations instead of seeking where or how to cast. Was Major Clibborne with the advance ? If not---he cannot be held responsible for that part of the failure. We have endeavoured to show how troops may become confused by the retreat of an advanced party, where they themselves are shortened for want of room ; and it is on record, that a formation *was* made so soon as they reached a more open spot than the ascent of the pass permitted. This formation was the Majors work, and in doing this, he gave his men the means of beating off his enemy. What followed was matter of unavoidable, necessity. With Soldiers who could hardly drag themselves along—cattle wholly exhausted,—and transport no longer under protection or control—the first duty of the Commander was, the safety of the survivors, compared to which, the loss of guns and equipage offered no counterpoise. We could (*magna componere parvis*) not indeed, knock down our Indian sage with a hammer, but,—cite a variety of occasions wherein the circumstances tallied, without the Officer in command being impugned as professionally incompetent---and shall not hesitate to do so, if called upon to defend the opinion we have here ventured to offer.

We may observe, also, that Major Clibborne appears unconscious of error, for he stands forward and asks for a scrutiny---" I, are the concluding words of his despatch," I, as the unfortunate commander of this responsible convoy, earnestly solicit that a rigid enquiry may be instituted into my conduct.

MADRAS.

ATHENÆUM, NOVEMBER 5.

We learn that J. Bird Esq. will succeed Mr. Sullivan as Member of Council, and that H. Chamier Esq. will act as Provisional Member of Council in room of Mr. Bird.

Mr. Sullivan, we understand, has not yet decided whether he will return home or not upon resigning his seat in Council ; and it is not improbable but that he may resolve on remaining in the country, should a situation suitable to his standing in the service, offer itself in the vicinity of the Neilgherries. Mr. S. is so zealous and ardent a friend of India, that we shall be glad to hear of his having determined to continue in it for a longer period.

A salute of *thirteen* guns was fired yesterday at noon on the occasion of the Hon. J. Bird Esq. taking his seat in Council.

We understand that Colonel W. Monteith K. L. S. of the Engineers, will shortly return to England. The following arrangements, it is said, will take place, consequent on Colonel Monteith's retirement from active service. Colonel Sim to be Chief Engineer ; Major Underwood to be a Stipendiary Member of the Military Board in lieu of Colonel Sim ; Captain G. A. Underwood to be Superintending Engineer at the Presidency in room of Major Underwood ; and Captain C. E. Faber to succeed Captain Underwood as Secretary to the Revenue Board in the Department of Public Works.

The Rev. J. C. Street A. B. having resigned the office of Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop, his Lordship has directed the Archdeacon to leave the Presidency and accompany him in the capacity of Domestic Chaplain in his contemplated tour of visitation to the various stations on the Western Coast. The Archdeacon will obey orders immediately.

We have made the following selections from the letters of our Mofussil Correspondents, received since our last issue.

MIDNAPORE, *October* 22.—A fire broke out in the lines of the 4th Regt. N. I. about 6 P. M. on the 20th, and for some time raged with great violence, threatening destruction to both life and property, which melancholy result would have followed but for the timely aid given by all hands in pulling the huts down in order to check its progress. This was happily effected, and the amount of damage was not very serious.

SHOLAPOOR, *October* 27.—This dull Station was enlivened on Friday evening last, by a ball and supper on a splendid scale, amongst the Non-Commissioned and Corporals of the A. Troop, H. A. and their wives, in the Officers' Mess house, which was tastefully illuminated, and decorated with evergreens for the occasion, and to which the Family people of the Troop were kindly invited. Dancing commenced between *seven* and *eight* o'clock, and was merrily kept up until *eleven*, when the gallant sons of thunder selected their fair partners, and led them to the supper tables, which were most sumptuously covered with all the delicacies of the season, procurable at this up-country station. After supper, the amusements of the evening were resumed, and much enhanced by songs, and the vocal abilities of several of the party. One of the guests sung a song composed by himself expressly for the occasion, with unbounded applause, and which was encored again and again. Their respected Commanding Officer with his lady, and other Officers of the Cantonment, looked in during the evening, and appeared highly gratified with the harmony and good fellowship which prevailed.

There is evidently some mischief brewing in this quarter, which I doubt not may very soon come to light. The authorities at Head Quarters are of course aware of it, as in an Order the other day for the muskets in the Dooab to be examined, the ominous words, "Minutely examined, whether *perfectly serviceable*," "in any way require repair," "those most in need of repair to be done first," "to be *proved* with powder when repaired," are very conspicuous.

A melancholy occurrence took place here a few days ago. W. Chandler, first rough rider in the A Troop H. A., having been missing from his lines for two days, his body was found floating in a large tank, between the Troop lines and those of the 52d Regiment, on the third morning afterwards. It is not known how he came by his untimely end ; but it is supposed to have been his own premeditated doing, from his changed and absent manners lately remarked by his comrades. He was a young man much respected in the Troop.

Our Races come off next month, of the result of which, you will have early intelligence.

TRICHINOPOLY, *October* 31.—Major G. W. Whistler arrived here on the 22d instant, and assumed command of the 19th Regt. N. I,

The General Court Martial assembled here for the trial of an officer of the 30th Regiment has not yet terminated its labours. Great interest prevails with reference to what may be the result.

The General Commanding the Division will commence reviewing the troops at the station on the 15th proximo, after which he will proceed on his tour of Review and Inspection through the Division.

We have had an abundance of rain here. The country around wears a beautiful appearance, and in consequence of the improved state of the crops, the grain-merchants are becoming more civil. Fever is somewhat prevalent among the native population, but the Europeans continue healthy.

COCHIN, *October* **.—Assistant Apothecary B. Hughes, who was recently sentenced by a Court Martial at this station to three months imprisonment, made his escape from the place of his confinement at *four* o'clock on the morning of the 23d instant, in the direction of the river. Before his pursuers from the Guard could overtake him, he had plunged into the water and drowned himself. The morning was very dark. The unfortunate man had been ill on the previous day with a severe headache.

ATHENÆUM, NOVEMBER 7.

It is rumoured that a Breakwater is to be constructed, opposite to Mount Dilly, at the North end of the Malabar province. Captain Biden will proceed thither without delay in order to report on the feasibility of the undertaking.

From our Mofussil correspondence, received since our last issue, we have made the following selections.

KAMPTEE, *October* 29.—During the celebration of the late *Shubibereat* festival, a serious disturbance took place among troopers of the 6th L. Cavalry, and several men of the 25th and 49th Regts. Native Infantry. The ring leaders are in custody and will be brought to trial before a General Court Martial.

The officers (non-masons) of H. M. 39th Regt. gave a splendid ball and supper on the 22d instant to the brotherhood, in return for a similar compliment paid them by the latter. The party did not break up till 5 A. M. on the 23d.

Sickness continues to prevail at this station. Since my last letter, there have been *seven* or *eight* deaths among the European troops. The sick in the native corps average from forty to fifty. The medical servants are completely knocked up, and still the anxiously-expected assistance is not forthcoming. The medical officers have made repeated representations on the subject, but without effect.

CALICUT, *October* 30.—On the 27th instant, between *eleven* and *twelve* P. M., five convicts under sentence of transportion for life, attempted to make their escape from the jail by forcing an opening through the roof of their cell. Having effected this, they passed through the aperture. when three of them scaled the walls of the building, jumped down therefrom, and took to their heels. An alarm was immediately given, and shots were fired by the guard, which wounded one of the run-aways, thereby putting a stop to his further progress in the road to liberty. The second was captured in a house near the Flag Staff where he had concealed himself; but the third managed to make good his escape. The two who did not jump off the walls, paid the penalty of their want of activity, by submitting to be re-confined.

CANNANORE, *November* 1.—Major General G. L. Wihat arrived here last week in a precarious state of health. Cadet Wahab, now with the General, has applied for leave to remain with him till his departure for Coimbatore.

European Intelligence.

MEMOIRS OF EDWARD COSTELLO, K. S. F., ETC.

It was laughable to notice the bigotry of the Biscayan peasantry, particularly at Vittoria. On the arrival of an officer at his quarters, the moment he handed his billet to the patrona, or mistress of the house, she would immediately make the sign of the Cross all over her body most profoundly, and next sprinkle holy water over the room, to guard against the malediction which the heretic would bring into her house; but the Irish officers at all times took up the movements, and were sure to be made welcome, particularly Catholics. The Irish, indeed, seemed great favorites with the Biscayans, as they say they are descended from the same stock as themselves. This impression is derived from an ancient law of that province. The moment, therefore, that an Irish Catholic gets seated in his billet he is considered as one of the family. The English officers, seeing how well the Irish had secured the attention of their hosts, began the same manœuvre of blessing themselves, but often made awful mistakes, as the left hand was sometimes called into action instead of the right; this was sure to cause detection, when, "Oh, you heretic impostor!" with a horrifying grin, was his reception.

One day, while sitting smoking a cigar at my quarters at Vittoria, the Colonel's wife rushed into the room, and throwing her arms around my neck, in tears, and in the most heart-rending tone cried "*Mon Dieu, Mon Dieu,*" and almost fainted. At this moment her husband, the old Colonel, entered, with looks and attitude baffling all description; he approached near me, while his wife still hung on my neck. He stood silent and motionless; at one moment despair depicted in his face, the next his eyes glistened with apparent transports of joy, although the tears rolled rapidly down his cheeks. I was transfixed to my chair, (while the old lady still remained crying on my shoulder,) wondering what could be the cause of this strange visit. But, with the reader's permission, I will unravel the mystery. Some time previous, the Chapelgorris—in which regiment the Colonel's two sons had volunteered—had taken a Carlist village, named La Bastide, and in driving the enemy out, a priest was shot, who was flying with the Carlists. On the Chapelgorris returning to the village, they plundered the church, and drank wine out of the chalice. This was made known to the Government of Madrid; and it was falsely added that the priest had been murdered in the church with a view to spoliation. Espartero, the commander of this division, was accordingly written to, and censured for having suffered such an outrage. The means he adopted to justify himself was cold, deliberate butchery. Although at the time that this supposed sacrilege was committed, Espartero called them his noble, brave Chapelgorris, on this day—the 12th of December—the bravest of Spanish soldiers, whose pride it was to fight by the side of the English, were doomed to have their laurels plucked from their brows, and that enthusiastic and loyal spirit broken for ever. The whole of the Chapelgorris were marched a few miles on the Miranda road; and, without the slightest notice of what was intended, they were ordered to ascend a rising ground. Here they found a large body of infantry and cavalry, which had preceded them from Vittoria, all drawn up. When they had ascended the hill, they were ordered to pile arms, and marched to some distance. The cavalry then rode between the Chapelgorris and their arms, when, for the first time, the poor fellows had some idea of what was intended. Espartero, who commanded in person at this scene, then ordered lots to be cast, and every tenth man was set apart from the rest. These ten were shot before their unarmed comrades. The Colonel's two sons were ever known to stand side by side in the ranks, but on this morning one of their comrades had taken his position between the two brothers, and this poor fellow, being the tenth man, fell by the ruthless and murderous command of Espartero. When my old host, the Colonel, and his wife heard of this providential escape of their sons, their joy occasioned the sudden entrance and extravagant conduct of the poor old Colonel and his lady, who came to impart the tidings to me, but were too overpowered by their feelings to give them utterance. "But the most horrid part of this butchery was, said the old Colonel, who by this time was a little collected, "that men were not despatched at one volley, but individually, four men firing at each victim, who was placed beside his dead comrades, until the tragic scene was finished."

In the beginning of January, 1836, we left Vittoria, and marched to a small town on the main road to Salvaterra, called Matuca, about six miles distant. Here we remained several weeks, chiefly occupied in barricading our houses with loop-holes, &c., and occasionally going out on the hills opposite the castle of Guevara, a strongly fortified place, occupied by the Carlists.

During the time we remained here our Colonel made a selection of about fifty of the best shots in the regiment, who were at all times to be in readiness to place themselves under my orders, as the Carlists often came down in small bodies, to the great annoyance of the brigade, will we heavy at this village.

One day I remember a regiment of Carlist cavalry made their appearance. The brigade assembled; and I, with my fifty men, and two pieces of artillery, were instantly ordered to attack them. After I had placed the men under cover, the guns were unlimbered; but, to our astonishment, there was no ammunition to supply them; and the artillery-men had to run back to the village to procure it. But by the time they returned, the Carlists had wheeled about, and retired with only a few shots from our rifles. Had ammunition been supplied, great execution might have been effected, as the enemy were not more than four hundred yards from us. The picked men, who were chiefly old soldiers, laughed most heartily at the blunder of the artillery.

My being selected by the Colonel to these supposed posts of honour caused an unfriendly feeling towards me from other officers in command of companies. They complained to the Colonel that they felt themselves rather unfairly dealt with, or at least that their abilities were much underrated in not being appointed to some of those leading posts; but his reply was, he had complied with the commands of his superior officers in placing me at the head of these posts; and, as for himself, he was also pleased to remark he felt more confident of their success when under my command, being an old, experienced soldier.

The following incident will show a trifling instance of this unfriendly feeling towards me. My own company, and part of another, occupied a house in Matuca, containing only one fire-place. This I allotted to the men, as the season was very inclement, and the snow a foot deep on the ground,—my companions, Captain Plunkett, an old officer in the British Army, my two subalterns, and myself, occupying a small room under the same roof. In the evening, after dinner, a serjeant of my company came and told me a Captain A—— had ordered them to leave the apartment they were in: as it felt warm, he wanted it for himself, and they must turn out into the snow, or where else they thought proper. I remonstrated with Captain A—— on the injustice of his demand, as I had myself declined taking that little comfort—a fire—from them, nor would I allow my men to be dislodged. This caused some altercation between us. Next morning, however, while taking breakfast in company with Captain Plunkett, in came a Captain of the 7th Regiment, named C——. Curling his moustaches with all the grace and presumption of an eminent Bond-street *would be*, he strutted up and down the room, hemmed two or three times, and thus began:—

"Captain C——, I have some trifling business to communicate to you relative to my friend, Captain A——, and would be glad to speak with you in private."

I replied, there being no one but my friend present, whatever business he had to communicate I should be happy to hear.

Again curling his moustache, and clearing his voice—not unlike a parish clerk—with another hem, he then said—

"I am deputed by my friend, Captain A——, to inform you, Captain A—— is ready to meet you at any time and place you would wish to appoint; and I shall feel proud by your naming your friend, as we might arrange matters for the meeting."

I simply replied, as to naming my friend, I was not aware I had an enemy; but, if Captain A—— was not content with insulting me last evening, but wished to have a pop at me this morning, although being a family man, and not wishing to stick myself as a target to be popped at by every puppy in the Legion, I should be ready to gratify the Captain's ambition when I had finished my breakfast: but as to using those playthings called duelling-pistols, to the best of my knowledge I had never yet amused myself with one, but having a great veneration for a rifle, and being also acquainted with its use, I felt confident a ball from those sweet barkers would slip much easier through me than any other missile; therefore, his friend was quite welcome to select one from his company, and choose his distance, for our amusement.

He haughtily replied, this was not customary with gentlemen, as such matters were always left to the decision of friends.

I remarked, I was ignorant of the formality of such matters, it being the first time I had been honoured with such a visitor, and was glad my antagonist had selected so efficient a gentleman for so grave a cause. "Surely," said I, "as a principal, and the challenged, you will allow me to choose my own weapons,"—again remarking I had never fired a pistol in my life.

Captain Plunkett, who seemed fidgetty during this sequel, instantly arose, and addressing the friend of Captain A——, said—

"Who the devil are you, sir? Consider yourself under an arrest, and instantly leave this room, for I am your senior officer."

Captain Plunkett then quitted the room, followed by Captain C——, and crossed the street to the Colonel's quarters, to whom he narrated the whole circumstances. Colonel de Rottenburg sent for me, and I repeated the facts as they occurred. The Colonel ordered the Adjutant to take Captain A——'s sword from him and place a sentry at his door.

In a day or two after this, the officers call sounded, and in presence of all the officers of the regiment, General Reid addressed them in the following words:—

"Gentlemen, it is my duty to put a stop to this system of duelling, and Captain A——, I request you to make an apology to Captain C——, or otherwise I shall report the case to proper quarters, and you will be compelled to leave the service." I told General Reid I did not require any apology to be made, but wished the matter to drop; however, the apology was immediately made by Captain A——, and a few days afterwards he was removed to take charge of invalids near Vittoria, stationed in an old church.

About this time the whole of the Legion assembled at Matuca, and we moved towards the heights of Arlaban, where Cordova was warmly engaged on our left, and we expected to be so, but after manœuvring for the day, we encamped on a bleak hill without firing a shot. The following evening we entered a village that the Carlists had just left; here we remained for the night, using every precaution in barricading the doors and windows of all the houses we occupied: this being a Carlist village, our men thought it right to make free with whatever fell in their way.

In the house I had taken up my abode, the owner was a remarkably pretty woman, with two children; some of our men picking up a Carlist muster-roll, she confessed to me her husband was a captain in Don Carlo's army, and had left her a few nights before. A curious affair happened in the house—some of the men going up stairs, finding some bee-hives, they turned some of them upside down, and the bees instantly attacked the intruders. Their bellowing soon drew me to the apartment, when I found the room completely darkened by bees, and I, for my own safety, quickly left them to extricate themselves as they could: they were severely stung for their intrusion, so much so, that I was compelled to send two of them to the rear. The house was well stored with wine, and every other comfort: myself and two subalterns fared most sumptuously; our hostess spread the table with every delicacy the house could afford. She was a very intelligent woman, and spoke the French language fluently. She placed herself under our protection, to avoid the importunities of the men.

The next morning, while standing at the balcony of the window, and observing the black flag flying from the top of the Castle of Guevara, that was nearly opposite, I inquired why the Carlists had hoisted this emblem, when she narrated the following anecdote: this black flag was a signal, that no quarter would be given by those who resided there, particularly to the English; that the troops who occupied the castle, both men and officers, were of known courage, as no other would remain in such a place, it being nightly haunted. Seeing me smile at her remark, she gave me the following account of the Castle of Guevara. A century back there lived an old lady who had seven sons, all of whom were a terror to the surrounding neighbourhood—that the eldest took away the only daughter of a wealthy alcalde, or mayor, from a neighbouring town, with the intention of keeping her as his mistress; he was, however, pursued and captured by the young lady's father, with another of his brothers; they were tried and executed. When sentence of death was passed on them, the mother, an old shrivelled lady, appeared before the judge to plead their cause; and finding she could not succeed in averting the consequences of their crime, she exposed her breasts to the judge, saying, these breasts gave sustenance to those who would one day be revenged, and wash their hands in his heart's blood. Her prophecy is said to have been literally fulfilled; the judge was waylaid some short time afterwards, and murdered in a most barbarous manner; his heart was cut out, and it is also stated that the murderers actually washed their hands in their victim's heart's blood: since that period this castle has been nightly haunted.

We returned to the hills we were stationed on the day before: we still heard firing on our left, and remained here till twelve o'clock at night. After the men had collected wood, and lighted large fires for the night and lain down beside them—(it was severely cold, with frost and snow, and a number of men without even watch-coats)—to our surprise, about midnight, the word was silently passed to fall in as quietly as possible, as the Carlists were in great force around us, and we must make the best of our way from the camp ground.

We quietly moved about a mile lower down, across a small river, where we remained ankle-deep in snow till the morning, as it was impossible to light fires. This was one of the most distressing nights I ever experienced during my whole life. In the morning I felt alarmed for the safety of the Lieutenant of my company; who, being a favourite of the Colonel's, was in the habit of remaining with him. On inquiry, the Colonel told me he had not seen him, and clasping his hands together, he exclaimed, "Good God! he must be taken and assassinated by the Carlists." Fearing the truth of his supposition, I instantly started for the camp-ground we had left, with some of my company, (such as were not frost-bitten by the clemency of the night), and on my arriving near the camp, to my pleasing astonishment I beheld Lieutenant Tottenham, my last officer, with one or two others, who had not been disturbed by our silent retreat, but remained comfortably sleeping by the large fires the men had lighted, and most reluctantly left.

All the honor gained by this Arlaban expedition was about a dozen men most brutally butchered (by the Carlists), who happened to straggle from the regiments; upon one man in particular, whom Colonel De Rottenburg and myself had stripped, we counted no less than twenty-six stabs through his body, and about half a dozen of my own company were severely frost-bitten; some of these men were obliged to be carried on the backs of their comrades, to save them from falling into the hands of the Carlists, we having no other conveyance. Thus ended the celebrated Arlaban expedition. Certain it is, Cordova did not cause all this by his imputed treachery and bad faith.

We returned once more to Matuca, our old quarters. I could see the inhabitants did not look on us with the same eye as before we started; but it was unjust to look scornfully on our poor fellows, who would have fought if they had proper men to command them.

In the beginning of February, the chief part of the Legion left Matuca, and, marching to the right of Vittoria, took up their position in a mountain town, called Trevina, about four leagues from Vittoria. This town is surrounded by bleak and barren mountains, which the Carlists, a short time previous, had quitted. The crowded state in which we were in here, caused the men to die by sections. Besides two large hospitals, which were filled, the sick were at last compelled to be sent to Vittoria, guarded by strong detachments, as there were not sufficient places for their reception, and, to crown our misfortunes, during the greater part of our stay here, there was snow a foot deep. The men, although nearly barefoot, were constantly employed barricading the houses and streets in every part of the town, which a short time afterwards we left to the mercy of the enemy.

The winter of 1835 was one of the severest known in the north of Spain for the last half century, as if the elements, also, contended against the unfortunate Legion. Here we were shorter, both in money and rations, than since our arrival in the country. We remained here about three weeks, and then retraced our steps to Vittoria,—the men completely harassed by fortifying the place that turned out of so little use to us.—*United Service Journal for August.*

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

MURDER.—A murder was committed early on Sunday last in the high road, near Wigan, on a respectable man, named John Coulton, of Haigh, an underlooker at the collieries of the Earl of Balcarras. There can be no doubt but that the man was pulled from his horse, robbed of his money and watch, and in order to effect their purpose the assassins shot at and otherwise abused him, from the effects of which he has since died.

THE LATE SUPPOSED MURDER AT LIVERPOOL.—The relatives of the late Mr. John Bibby, merchant, of Liverpool, who was found dead on the morning of the 18th of July, have offered a reward of five hundred pounds for such information as may lead to the conviction of the murderer or murderers. The affair still remains in mystery.

FIRES.—On Monday morning the lower part of the premises belonging to Mr. Inderwick, ivory turner, Prince's-street, Leicester-square, was damaged by fire, owing to the ignition of a quantity of lucifer matches....On Saturday as a waggon, heavily laden with straw, was turning into some livery stables near Piccadilly, flames were observed to burst forth simultaneously from various parts of the load, and about thirty trusses were destroyed. The first is supposed to have been caused at by the wilful act of some evil-disposed person....On Tuesday morning a fire broke out upon the premises of Mr. C. Senior, cheesemonger, Hammersmith, dastroying the lower portion of the house, and also nearly consuming the premises of Mr. Steadamman next door....On Wednesday night a fire broke out in the house of Mrs. Ayscough, grocer and teadealer, Brewer-street, Somers-town. The demage done was very considerable. The fire is attributed to an escape of gas. Mrs. Ayscough is insured in the Phœnix Office....Yesterday a fire broke out at the house of Messrs. Davis, 33, New Bond-street; the stock, consisting of telescopes, spectacles, &c., and the lower portion of the house were destroyed.

ACCIDENTS ON THE WATER.—On Tuesday the "Gem" steam-boat arrived at London-bridge several hours after time, in consequence of a derangement in the machinery of the "Falcon," a Gravesend steamer, which was obliged to anchor off Greenhithe, and her passengers were added to those on board the "Gem," making together 860 people on board....On Tuesday a man named Davies, was drowned, owing to the upsetting of his boat, which was run down by the "Violet" steamer; two other men had very narrow escapes. The catastrophe was quite accidental....A frightful steam-boiler explosion took place at Stoke Prior Works, Droitwich, on Sunday evening, which caused the death of two men—Charles Hatton and Henry Prigg.

HEROISM IN HUMBLE LIFE.—On Monday week two of the workmen at Scremerston had just removed a hoop from one of the boxes, when suddenly ninety-three feet of spars fell to the bottom. Upon the instant that this took place, Thomas Rae, joiner, who was stationed eighteen feet lower in the shaft than Nesbit, saw his companion's body doubling upon itself, and just in the act of falling, being, suspended over the abyss with his leg in the loop of the jock rope. On the impulse of the moment, Rae placed himself in such a position on the edge of the platform as to receive Nesbit in his arms when he fell, which, fortunately, he accomplished without serious injury to himself or his companion, who fell upon his breast, and was thus saved from impending destruction. They were both driven into the drift below; had it happened otherwise, they would have been precipitated eighteen or nineteen fathoms. Rae had sustained no injury except a slight sprain in his arm, but Nesbit had his hand severely cut. It is impossible to speak in terms of too high praise of the conduct of Rae, evincing, as he did, so much coolness and such a complete forgetfulness of all danger to himself in his daring, humane, and happily successful attempt to save his fellow-workman,—*Berwick Warder.*

SUDDEN DEATHS.—On Thursday Mr. Wakley held no less than three inquests in cases of sudden death within the parish of Hillingdon. In each case a verdict of "died by natural causes" was returned.

ATTEMPT TO POISON.—An atempt to poison a whole family was made at Morpeth on Monday by a famale servant in the establishment of Dr. Robb. It appears that shortly after breakfast on that day Mr. and Mrs. Robb were seized with violent vomiting, attended with spasms of the limbs, and great prostration of strength. The servant, on being interrogated confessed that she had mixed with the cake that morning for breakfast some of the contents of a bottle she had seen her master employ for poisoning rats. She assigned no reason for doing so, being comfortable in her situation, but believed that the devil had put it into her head. The girl is in custody.

SUICIDES.—A young woman, named Catherine Cotton, drowned herself on Sunday week because a former lover was paying his addresses to another female. And this week a woman committed suicide by hanging herself, because her lover was taken seriously ill.

ACCIDENTS ON THE ROAD.—On Wednesday a girl, named Mary Welsh, was run over by an omnibus, from the effect of which she shortly afterwards died at the Western Dispensary. No blame is attributable to the driver....A boy, of ten years of age, was killed on Wednesday by a mail cart being driven over him in Oxford-street. In this instance, also, the accident was not owing to the misconduct of the driver—*Manchester Chronicle.*

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETOR AT THE GAZETTE PRESS, NO. 5, FORCES' STREET BY A. WILLARD.